

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXV.—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 1816.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

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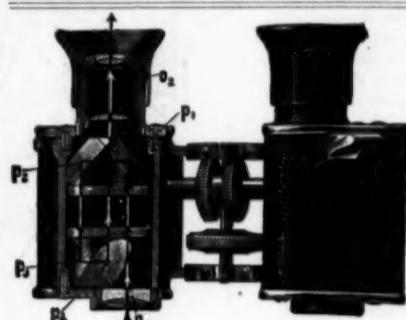
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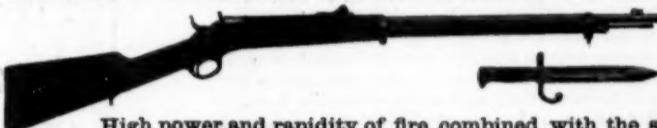
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ANOTHER HERO FOR ALL TIME.

Almost every great war brings out instances of individual bravery which serve to brighten the sterner aspects of the conflict, to ennoble the character and enrich the annals of the race. The recent sinking of the Merrimac by Asst. Naval Constr. Hobson adds another to the list of heroes whose names will be said and sung as long as history or song endures.

In estimating such deeds we naturally recall "the brave days of old," and the stories of magnificent daring which have burned themselves most deeply into the current thinking, and remembrance of the world; of the Spartan king whose immortal fight and fall at Thermopyle, for more than a score of centuries has made his name a type and synonym for heroism; of Winkleried, whose spear-pierced body "made way for liberty" at the battle of Sempach; of Cardigan and the "Charge of the Light Brigade."

Still upon all those world-famous instances of conspicuous daring there rests the shadow of individual failure. It has remained for our own country to open up new chapters in the history of heroism—chapters equally inspiring, and of equally absorbing interest, but with a happier ending.

Among the names in this fortunate list there are few that stand out with greater prominence than our own Lieutenant William B. Cushing, whose destruction of the Confederate ironclad ram Albemarle, relieved our eastern coast and commerce from its greatest peril; and now Naval Constr. Hobson adds another to the catalogue of heroes who by a single master-stroke have changed the current and simplified the problems of war.

From the multitude of confusing and conjectural and even contradictory accounts that come to us, we have endeavored to sift out the leading facts.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, Asst. Naval Constr., and lately at Annapolis in charge of the post-graduate class in naval construction, seems not only to have executed the brilliantly daring deed with which his name from now will ever be associated, but to have designed it, and personally overseen its preparation, even to the minutest details. The Merrimac, an old collier, some time since purchased by the Government, was stripped of valuables and elaborately prepared to effectually blockade the harbor of Santiago. The channel near the entrance is quite narrow, and both in depth and width gives little superfluous room for the passage of a battleship. The point selected in which to deliberately sink the ship was within the range of almost every gun in the harbor, and, after their fire was concentrated, the probability of any ship or crew living for one minute could hardly have been one in a thousand.

The preliminary work on this serious undertaking was conducted as quietly as possible, but the stirring news of the desperate venture traveled rapidly from ship to ship. It was known that volunteers were called for, to lead this forlorn hope. Only six were needed, but the list of men eager and clamorous to go reached up into thousands. The men actually selected were Daniel Montague, Chief Master-at-Arms of the New York; George Charette, a Gunner's Mate of the first class on board the New York; J. E. Murphy, a coxswain of the Iowa; Oscar Denignan, a coxswain of the Merrimac; Geo. F. Phillips, a machinist of the first class, also of the Merrimac, and Francis Kelly, a water tender on the same ship. Rudolph Clausen, a coxswain of the New York, by eluding the vigilance of the officers, added himself to the list.

On the morning of Thursday, June 2, at 3 a. m., Adm. Sampson and Flag Lieut. Staunton steamed over to the Merrimac to make an inspection. The workmen were still busy, but there was the promise that a brief time would complete the preparations and permit the immediate execution of the desperate undertaking. It was, however, 4:30 o'clock when the Admiral left the ship. Dawn was already breaking and the Admiral sensibly concluded that it was wise to postpone further operations until another day. Lieut. Hobson, in his eagerness, seems not to have understood this, and at once started for the mouth of the harbor. It was only after being overhauled by the swift torpedo boat Porter and two peremptory orders given for his return that Mr. Hobson reluctantly steamed back to a safe anchorage among the fleet.

All day Thursday was spent in perfecting the preparations for the work in hand. Mr. Hobson with sleepless vigilance attended personally to every little detail. On the morning of Friday, June 3, at 3 a. m., when the Merrimac started on its last dangerous cruise he was haggard and worn, but still full of pluck and zeal which nothing could daunt.

The moon was clouded and under cover of the darkness the doomed vessel crept inward toward the entrance of the harbor. Half an hour passed when a flash of fire from Morro Castle gave notice to every Spanish fort that a ship was stealing into the harbor. The opposite Spanish batteries took up the challenge and soon every available gun in the harbor was concentrated upon the daring visitor. Through all this rain of thundering shells the Merrimac moved steadily on. Its hull and rigging were riddled, but the machinery and the steering gear were uninjured. Every man from commander down stood to his post, as though he were executing some holiday maneuver in the open sea.

Finally, when the narrowest part of the channel was reached, the engines were stopped, a blow from an axe cut the lashings of the forward anchor, the helm was turned hard-a-port and securely lashed. The man in the engine room, to make sure, broke open the sea connections with a sledge hammer, the crew clambered over the starboard side of the ship. Lieut. Hobson, the last to leave, touched the button which by electrical contact was to explode the eight powerful torpedoes which were

to finish the business. Before the men had swam to the balsa which swung alongside, there was a muffled roar, the air was filled with debris and flying splinters, and the Merrimac quickly settled in about seven fathoms of water, with her colors still flying and about ten feet of smokestack and mast still showing.

Adml. Cervera was so impressed with the magnificent bravery of these men that the forts were at once ordered to cease firing. The men paddled their raft toward the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon and the Spanish officers received them with a hearty welcome. No more genuine and spontaneous tribute to their bravery could have been given if they had been their own men. Adml. Cervera then dispatched Capt. Bustamene Oviedo, his chief of staff, to our fleet to inform Adml. Sampson of the safety of the brave Americans, and to express the wish that the captivity of these daring men might be shortened by a prompt exchange.

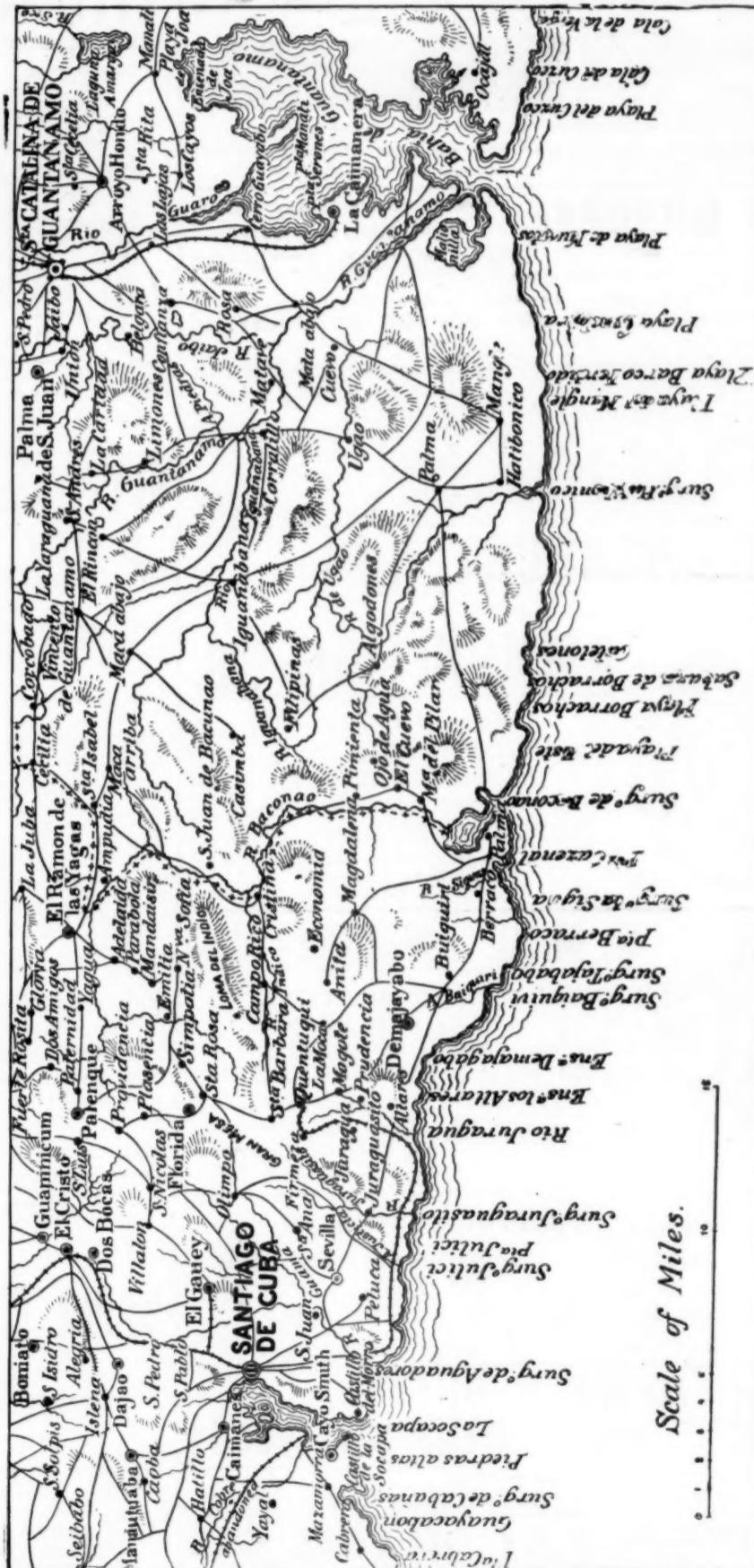
RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the hour, is not only a Naval Constructor and intrepid commander; he is a

gued, will be on a scale incomparably greater than any in the world's history. The issues will be two-fold, and will aid in determining the historic rivalry of the Western nations and the equally historic Russian march toward ascendancy. According to Mr. Hobson, commercial advantages should draw all nations to combine with Great Britain, the monopolist. But commercial advantage is no longer the dominant factor in the questions of war or peace. It is ambition, and self-defence against ambition that control when national life is at stake, as it will be in the coming war. Two nations of the six are ambitious; the other four are not.

Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy are content with the present boundaries in Europe. France and Russia are discontented and wish to change them. Ambition and lack of ambition thus divide them into two groups. Self-defence against ambition gives the same grouping (excepting Italy, which has no fear of immediate aggression, and from her geographical position might become a spectator).

The Russian frontier presses hard on Germany and Austria-Hungary. The German frontier presses hard against France, whose ambition has met with serious re-



MAP OF A PART OF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SANTIAGO PROVINCE.—From the New York Tribune

ambition and passion, are in complete accord, and form a natural alliance for aggression against Great Britain and Germany, that would be naturally allied in defence.

The inevitable moment is fast approaching when the strength of the allied enemies of England will be greater than her own, when she cannot lay reasonable claim to the control of the sea. Her enemies, being aggressive, the moment will be one of supreme danger.

Mr. Hobson reasons that Great Britain could never remain a spectator to Franco-Russian victory on the Continent. Consequently, in attempting to defeat the Triple Alliance first, the Dual Alliance would have to engage Great Britain also. Hence, an assault on her is likely to precede an attempt for the conquest of the Continent. The invasion of the British Isles cannot be accomplished while the British fleet controls the approaches. The presence of the central powers, all equipped on the frontiers of France and Russia, would prevent the dispatch of troops against Egypt and India. The struggle, consequently, will be essentially by sea, while the integrity of the armies destined for the continental struggle will remain intact.

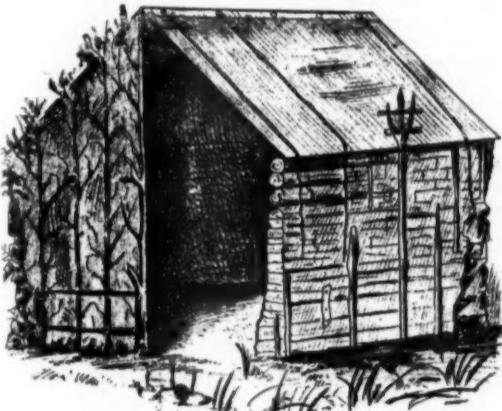
"If," says Mr. Hobson, "self-sufficiency or conservatism, or want of enlightenment or foresight, or lack of decision or boldness, or all combined, cause Great Britain to neglect the call of duty from the crisis in her own and in the world's history; if she fails soon to throw her fleets against the enemy, neglecting to choose war while she is stronger and while the enemy could be disintegrated, leaving the enemy to choose it when he becomes the stronger and indissolubly united, and if she fails also to adopt the less desirable but only alternative of seeking refuge in the Triple Alliance in time to save Italy, thus leaving the road clear for the plans of the great aggressive alliance, then may Heaven prepare to come down on earth to work miracles by the hands of men; may a host of guardian angels hover closely over freedom and civilization as they tremble in the lands of their birth!"

These are some of the leading points in an interesting paper by this young Naval Constructor, which shows a close study of the European situation and a capacity for deductive reasoning. It proves that its author is a man of thought, as well as of action; something more than a reckless, dare-devil chosen for a dangerous task because of his inability to appreciate the perils to be encountered.

Our war is giving proof that study and scientific investigation are not incompatible with enterprise and daring. Sigsbee is known to be a scientist and artist of no mean ability; Sampson ranks high as a metallurgist and ordnance expert; Schley's accomplishments include an almost perfect knowledge of navigation and hydrography, and Dewey is a navigator and statesman. And, as Fighting Bob Evans says: "My distinctive title is generously contributed, for I have no quality above my comrades. Every man in the United States Navy is a fighting man, though they are not all named Bob."

COMFORT IN THE FIELD.

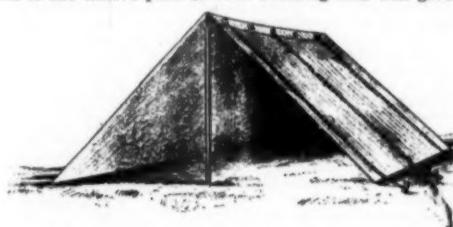
The accompanying illustrations from the English Journal of the Royal United Service Institution show the methods adopted in India, as well as during our Civil War, for improvising shelter in the field. In the one case the shelter tents rest upon the ground; in the other it is elevated above it on side walls built up of branches,



An Improvised Hut.

stones, soils. The hut illustrated is a copy of one built at Seri, Northern India, in 1891.

In addition to this, the shelter tent is covered with a thick layer of palm leaves, or plantain or guinea grass. This is the native plan of roof building and will give ex-



Shelter Tent With Pole.

cellent protection against sun and rain both. Such structures, of course, will only be practicable when the necessary material is found and camps of some permanence are established.

Hammocks are of conceded utility in tropical climates. For sleeping purposes they often give decided advantages over any other available form of bed. They can be

swung high and dry above the ground, can be readily suspended from stakes driven into the earth and braced from within, and by means of a small cover of fine netting can be rendered fairly secure against mosquitoes, sand flies and other tropical insect pests. Some of them weigh considerably less than a pound, can be folded into a very small compass, and in many instances will form a very welcome and serviceable addition to the soldier's "kit."

In the Afghan campaign our English friends found these hammocks a convenient substitute for ambulances. Especially in a country without roads they can be made to serve a very useful purpose. Suspended on a stout pole and carried by two men, they are immediately available for the removal of wounded men. It occurs to us that a surcingle or wide leather strap of some kind passed



A Hammock Stretcher.

under the middle of the hammock and buckled over the pole, to prevent sagging, would greatly add to the comfort of such a method of conveyance in the case of a severely wounded man. From the same journal we take an illustration of this use of the hammock.

THE CUBA OF THE FUTURE.

The freedom of Cuba, its release from the thralldom of Spanish bondage and the changed industrial conditions, under new and improved methods, will be followed by important consequences, some of which are obvious enough, while others we can as yet only dimly forecast.

Among the former are the magnificent opportunities which, under the new and improved conditions, will be afforded to American capital. Even with the oppressive and repressive conditions of Spanish rule, it has been impossible to keep down the development of the "Queen of the Antilles." With security and the assurance of stable rule the island will unquestionably enter upon an era of prosperity unexampled in the history of the past.

There are indeed few portions of the world to which nature has been so lavish in her gifts. The soil is a marvel of richness. Only in the case of special crops, like tobacco, are fertilizers ever found necessary. There are in Cuba old sugar fields where cane still grows luxuriantly on soil that has been under cultivation for 100 years, without the slightest fertilization. If all the land suitable to the production of sugar were devoted to that industry the product would nearly, or quite, supply the demands of the world. Over 1,000,000 tons have already been produced in a single year, and it is said that as yet only about one-eighth of the land available for sugar production has been devoted to this crop.

In tobacco culture Cuba, of course, stands pre-eminent. Florida and some other semi-tropical regions are taking advantage of the temporary destruction of that Cuban industry to push their products, and may yet to some extent rival the famous Vuelta Abajo leaf. With peace restored, however, the old conditions will probably return.

Before the revolution of 1868 Cuba produced a large yield of the finest coffee. During the progress of the war the coffee plantations were completely ruined. They were just coming into bearing again when the present rebellion broke out, and the previous vandalism was repeated with interest. When the struggle ends, probably not a coffee plantation will be left.

For tropical and semi-tropical fruits Cuba is an ideal field. Not only oranges of excellent character are grown, but all other members of the citrus family, and as frosts are unknown the production is entirely exempt from the risks which in Florida and California attend the cultivation of these fruits. But there are a great number of other delicious fruits, now seldom or never seen in our markets, like the guava, mango, sappodilla, avocado pear, surinam cherry, mangosteen, sour sop, cherimoya and a dozen others that might be named. These, with rapid transit and Yankee enterprise, will be placed within the reach of Northern purses and palates.

The mining industries of Cuba, though largely undeveloped, are of the most promising character. Copper is found in paying quantities, and until the revolution of 1868 was profitably mined. Iron ore is inexhaustible amounts and of exceptional purity and richness is found in the eastern end of the island, and the working of these mines is even now to some extent carried on in spite of the interruption of civil war. With the return of peace and the advent of foreign capital Eastern Cuba will no doubt take a front rank among the great iron producing countries of the world.

It is not improbable that the liberation of Cuba may give material aid in the settlement of the so-called "negro problem." The influence which capital will exert in the development and rehabilitation of Cuban agriculture and manufactures is of course sufficiently obvious. The part which the humble laborer will play in this new drama of progress and reviving industries, though less conspicuous, is at least quite as important. Cuba is the ideal home of the negro. Already the laboring population is largely made up from this race, and with the new planting, manufacturing and mining ventures there will be a vast and increasing demand for labor. It will not take the colored people long to learn this fact.

From the congested centers of negro population in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and other States we may safely assume that swarms of colored men will flock to Cuba, greatly to their own advantage, and not less to that of the regions they are leaving. These negroes may not be the pick of their race. But if well treated they will make useful field hands. They will be familiar with American ways and methods. They will speak English, at least, the negro version of it, and the ideas and responsibilities of American citizenship which a third of a century has taught them, though still crude and imperfect, will be a decided advance upon those now current among the Cuban workmen of their race.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that white men from Northern regions cannot work in the fields of Cuba exactly as Northern farmers do, after becoming acclimated, and, with certain precautions, maintain vigorous health. The temperature never reaches so high a point as it does in New York. At night it is always cool, and the sea breezes wonderfully temper the heat of the tropical sun. It is still true, however, that the greater part of the farm work and kindred labor will be performed by the negro. He is not a swift workman, and in ambition and push is, of course, not to be compared with the white race, but our experience with him in the Southern States abundantly proves that with fair treatment he makes a very tractable and efficient laborer. Then, too, he never goes "on strike." "Socialism" and "Anarchy" are to him incomprehensible terms. A cabin, plenty to eat, fair wages, a "little church around the corner," where he can sing and shout to his heart's content, fill out the full measure of his average aims and hopes.

Whatever else the future may have in store for Cuba, whether it is to be handed over at once to the Cuban authorities, or pass through a period of preliminary tutelage under some form of protectorate, nothing is more certain than that this island is destined to be rapidly Americanized. Not only American capital, but American methods, ideas and projects are certain to speedily take the place of the present antiquated and inefficient Spanish ones. Already many people in the South are contemplating a removal to Cuba as soon as peace is established, and a stable government is secured. This is only a preliminary hint of the great wave of population that at the close of the present contest is certain to pour into this wonderfully favored island.

The objection to Cuba as a yellow fever center will disappear with improved conditions. Yellow fever is simply a relic of barbarism. It is emphatically a filthy disease. In sanitation, mediævalism, which is a synonym for Spanish rule—is like mediævalism in government, in religion, in everything else. If men persist in living in the nineteenth century as filthily as they did in the fifteenth, they must take the diseases that those "good old times," rendered epidemic. Modern bacteriological research has given us the key to the whole problem. All that is needed in Cuba, as everywhere else, is enlightened sanitation to change such cities as Havana and other unsewed Cuban towns into model health resorts. Yankee enterprise may be confidently relied on to attend to that.

What is said of Cuba may be repeated concerning the Philippine Islands. The armies of invasion, now organizing for a descent upon Spanish territories in the Pacific and the Atlantic ocean, are composed mainly of young men whose business relations will be disturbed, if not wholly disrupted, by their entrance into the military service. If we are to retain control of captured Spanish territory an opportunity should be given to these young men, when they are discharged, to settle upon favorable conditions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

This city of about 45,000 inhabitants, is the third in size and importance in Cuba. It is the capital of the eastern province and the center of the Cuban copper region. Its harbor is one of the finest on the island, but the city itself is so surrounded by rugged mountains as to be practically cut off from the interior. On account of these mountains, which deflect the winds, the city is hot and uncomfortable and subject to yellow fever. The place itself is not architecturally important and, indeed, it is not apparently strategically so. It is doubtful if the Government would have directed any special operations against it if it had not been that Cervera's fleet had taken refuge there, and thus given it an importance it really has not otherwise.

The province of Santiago is a stronghold of the Cubans and it is possible that some advantages might be obtained by their assistance, but the characteristics of the country, the difficulties we would meet in supply of our Army, and the almost inevitable result that our military operations would have to become an aggregation of minor combats would argue that the capture of the city itself, to which we are not committed, ought to be the termination of our operations in that quarter.

In fact, anyone studying the map of the region, can see that for any extended or valuable military operations

it is useless. A very small body of Spanish troops could almost completely block our progress or make it very difficult. The province itself is practically useless to Spain now. There are no railroads to the western provinces. All supplies must be hauled over mountain roads. In a direct line it is 500 miles from Havana and 175 from Puerto Principe. Its absolute valuelessness in a military point of view must have impressed itself on the Government, and it is doubtless this which has inspired the recent and continuous bombardment by the Navy, that we might destroy the fortifications and isolate the Spanish fleet by that means, and not have to waste our troops on a relatively barren conquest, allowing them to be sent to their proper quarry, the island of Porto Rico.

With regard to the capture of the city by the Army, everything would indicate that once a successful landing is made and a good lodgment effected on the heights dominating the place, its surrender would speedily follow.

The Cubans, if they are of any use, ought to be equal to this work. Judging from the maps and pictures of the town and its approaches it remarkably reproduces the bay and surroundings of San Francisco, so far as the sea approaches go. There seem to be no especial difficulties in a landing covered as it would be by the Navy. There ought not to be any especial difficulty in crowning the heights, save those inevitable to getting to the tops of high hills. The purely physical difficulties and the delays incidental to overcoming them are about all we may apprehend. But they are exasperating when it is considered that more important operations and ones which would have a decided influence on the war could otherwise be immediately undertaken if we undertake anything now. We cannot waste our Army in partisan war.

Undoubtedly, Gen. Miles executes Cervera. Our national amour propre necessitates now capture of the place, but it is a very unfortunate dilemma to be placed in—and it is not yet a foregone conclusion that the great 5th Corps, the flower of our Army, is to be thus wasted.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SERVICES.

It is well known that during the first half of the period that has elapsed since the Civil War, Congress refused to do anything for either Army or Navy. In the second half, by the mercy of God, its spirit changed toward the Navy sufficiently to enable us to make a brave show in the present war, though the deficiencies of even that service which received all the encouragement are now seen to be very embarrassing. The Army got nothing and was treated with such distrust and neglect that a miserable appropriation of only \$400,000 was given to arm this great country with the new guns. In all its time Congress posed not merely as the custodian of the Nation's purse, but as the guardian of the country's liberties. Its members are elected by the people, and the theory of our Government is that the reference of any question to Congress is substantially a referendum to the people.

Under such circumstances it is natural to infer that the will of Congress respecting the Army and Navy has represented the feeling of the people, and that this is the fact has been asserted not infrequently in Congressional debates.

We believe such assertions to be entirely unfounded. A gentleman who has just returned from extensive travels in the West and South tells us that he found everywhere a spirit of bitter and contemptuous criticism of Congress for the lack of preparation, which the recent efforts to move ships and men has disclosed. It is six weeks since we knew that Adm. Dewey needed reinforcements, and there is no reason for doubting that the authorities have strained every nerve to forward them. And yet the first installment sailed only a few days ago. The people are quick to scent failure or dilatoriness, and, we are glad to say, they are really clear-sighted in discerning where the responsibility lies. There is both North and South a large body of experienced and intelligent veterans, and when a willing army and an eager fleet fail to move they can find the cause, and at present that cause is declared to be the Congress. The people do not seem to share the dread which some Congressmen express of the Army as a threat to our liberties. From 1861 to 1865 they were the army and hundreds of thousands of Americans know what it is to have the feelings of an American soldier, and, knowing it, the survivors of one war, without exception, desire to see the army that succeeds them increased in numbers. They feel no fear whatever of its conduct.

It has given us great pleasure to learn, as we have from many sources, that the people are as earnest in desiring an increase of the Army as they are glad of the building of the new Navy. Congressmen may doubt and skimp, but their constituents do not. If there were a popular referendum in this country and the simple questions were voted upon, "Is the Army and is the Navy sufficient for the needs of this great country?" we are convinced that the overwhelming verdict would be "No!" One of the prime sources of satisfaction with this war is the belief that out of it will rise a Navy of strength suitable to our needs. The popular satisfaction would be greatly increased if the people had the same belief respecting the Army. Just now there is congratulation on every hand that the support of the Government is equally earnest in all parts of the country. This is justly considered to be a proof that the strife of civil war left behind it no rancor against the Government. We believe the sentiment for a greater Army, which we have known for years existed in every part of the country, is also a proof that dissension was honestly laid aside and that the lately warring brothers sincerely join in patriotic views of our country's necessities. If there is a corner of our country where opposition is made to an increase of our military force we do not know of it.

Why, then, does not this feeling which is reported so uniformly from all parts of the country have its effect upon Congressmen? One reason, we think, is that the policy indicated is so patriotically unselfish. There would be money spent, but the pay of neither officer nor private soldier is large enough to be a prize attractive to politicians. The benefits would not be concentrated enough to arouse local greed and the law removes the Army from the exertion of political influence. In short, none of the motives in which legislative action most often has its rise are present. The desire for a larger Army represents the political sense of the patriotic people and not the intriguing of partisans. It must be remembered, too, that Congress is a body of talkers. While the people are looking with keen anxiety to the making of an Army to take the place of one that ought to have been ready made the politicians are too often engaged in saving the eternal principles of their respective parties. They are talkers; the silent Army is a body of workers, and there seems to be an inborn antagonism between the man who talks and hesitates and the man who dares and does. In our political system the former

has the authority, but we trust to see the day come when the wishes of the people, the real masters, will govern at length.

EVILS OF MILITIA ENCAMPMENTS.

Reports are published in the daily papers of the complaints of the Volunteers with regard to their food. These complaints are probably justified if the men expect to have the comforts of home. But these they cannot have, and they must content themselves with the Army ration. Some of these complaints are that the ration is insufficient. Long experience has shown that it is ample if cooked with care and proper economy, but it never has, nor ever will be, sufficient, when each man's individual ration is turned over to him, or issued to small squads for preparation. If the company does not get its authorized quantity that is the fault of the company officer, and it is his duty to see that the quality of the ration is good. The fault, we apprehend, lies in the preparation. The regular soldier finds his ration sufficient, and he prepares from it palatable food with the simple utensils furnished by the Government.

The condition of things reported shows how devoid of important war instruction our militia camps have been. The camps were pitched by professionals, the arms were cleaned by armorers and the food furnished by caterers. This food in no way resembled in constituents nor preparation that which the soldier must content himself with in actual service. What has been and is now the result? None of these men know how to prepare their rations. They waste one-quarter and throw away another quarter.

It is all very well to say that a militia encampment is different from one in active war; that the men should not be required to live on the actual ration, and that the plan of catering is more economical and more satisfactory. If such is the case there is no use having encampments at all, for we take it that the purpose of them is to give as near an approach to war experience as possible. A detail of experienced Army cooks with the simple customary plant used by a regular company in the field would do more good than the ablest inspector of tactics. If the militiaman rejects the food he may expect to get in actual service he might as well join the Knights Templars and drill.

THE COST OF MILITARY INEFFICIENCY.

The commercial value of a navy is shown in the fact that the record voyage of the Oregon from San Francisco to the Atlantic immediately produced an invitation from the Russian government to her builders, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, to send representatives to that country for the purpose of arranging contracts for war vessels. The Homestead works have been engaged for some time on armor for Russian ships. Navies cost money, but they bring compensating trade and this again reacts on the naval resources of the country by the greater cheapness that results from constant employment and the better and more rapid construction that is done by trained gangs of workmen. The cost of building in special lines has already been reduced in this country to the cost abroad, and sometimes below it, as is proved by the fact that an American machine shop is now building the engines for the private yacht of a famous English shipbuilder, simply because the Yankee shop can make them more cheaply. The cost of shipbuilding has been reduced materially since we began building the new Navy, and if our shipyards and armor mills can be fully employed, the cost of future additions to it will be lessened still more.

The consequences of military inefficiency are shown in the report that Yung Wing, who is operating in China for American capitalists, lately obtained concessions under imperial edict for a railway between Tien-Tsin, on the Peiho River, below Pekin, and Chin Kiang, a port on the great Yang-tse-Kiang, near its mouth. This road will be about 700 miles long and could be laid through the coal fields of Shantung, but it is said that the Germans refuse to let it pass through that region, which is within 100 miles of Kiao Chou Bay, unless they build and operate that section. The road will, therefore, go down through the great plain west of the Shantung promontory and will have to seek its coal supply in some of the mines on the Yang-tse-Kiang. It would be easy to run a branch to the wonderful coal and iron deposits of Shansi, where the finest anthracite is sold at the pit's mouth for ten cents a ton, but the dispatches say that a strong Anglo-Italian syndicate has obtained a concession for all the mines there. In these short telegraphic notes we get a hint of the fierce struggle for the commercial partition of China, with results that recall the huge grants under which our country was settled. The Emperor of China is expected to give like an Emperor and may find himself with nothing left, and this is the price he pays for military inefficiency. Whatever the future of China may be, it is the foreigner who controls it.

THE DANGER FROM YELLOW FEVER.

OPINION OF SURG. GEN. STERNBERG.

War Department, Surgeon General's Office,

Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"

In your issue of April 23, page 642, the statement is made that Gen. Sternberg "expresses confidence in the excellent sanitary provisions of the military service and does not fear that yellow fever will prove more harmful to the troops than diseases which are common in the Northern latitudes," etc.

I have not expressed any such optimistic opinion and regret to say that it is not justified either by my studies relating to yellow fever or by my personal experience. History teaches that when a considerable number of unprotected persons are exposed in a yellow fever infected locality during the months when this disease is most prevalent (May 1 to Nov. 1, in the latitude of Havana) an epidemic almost invariably results. In the last week in April of last year there were 17 deaths and 70 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana. Now, suppose that we had a similar number of cases at the same season in New Orleans and that 20,000 strangers from the North should go there to spend the summer, what would be the result? All past experience supports the belief that a majority of them would have yellow fever, and that from 20 to 40 per cent. of those taken sick would die. This is what I anticipate would happen if we should send an army to occupy Havana, or any other infected seaport on the coast of Cuba during the summer months. If, however, these troops could be camped upon high land in the interior, and circumstances were such as to enable them to comply with all of the exactations of modern sanitary science, I am of the opinion that our loss from yellow fever would not be serious. But in time of war military commanders are expected

to take their troops to the points occupied by the enemy, and a picnic in the interior with frequent changes of camp, etc., is perhaps not exactly what we may expect. I am not an alarmist, but I believe in looking facts fairly in the face and cannot allow your statement of my opinion to have currency at such an important moment in our country's history without a protest. Very respectfully yours,

GEO. M. STERNBERG.

SPAIN'S ARMORED CRUISERS.

(From the London Engineer.)

The admission of vessels into the category of armored cruisers is governed so much by individual fancy that the term is in many cases very misleading. It might well be divided into at least three sub-heads, or else abolished altogether, for at present variations are so great that comparisons between ships designated as "armored cruisers" are well nigh impossible. There are cruisers, all called "armored," without any other distinction: (1) With armor on both guns and belt; (2) with armor on belt only; (3) with armor on the guns only. To the latter class the Spanish cruiser Carlos V. belongs, but as a general—and quite unreasonable—rule, ships with armor for the guns only, like our Powerfuls, are classed as first class protected cruisers, while a thin 3-inch belt will dignify them with the title of armored cruiser. If we compare the majority of Spanish cruisers, the Vizcaya and Infanta Maria Teresa class, with their battleship Pelayo, we see that the sole difference between them is that where the Pelayo has a belt all round her, the Vizcayans have a partial belt for three-quarters of their length and bulkheads. The Pelayo has, of course, four big guns against their two, but then she is the bigger ship.

In both cases the guns are identically protected, a narrow barbette, with nothing below save an armored hoist. In each case a thin shield covers the gun breech—a foolish thing probably, since it is just sufficiently thick to burst a shell, and far too thin to keep anything out.

We find, therefore, that to all intents and purposes the Spanish Vizcaya class are battleships of the second class, slightly armored, it is true, yet with more armor than the Italian Lepanto carries, since that "ironclad" has no belt at all. A vessel which—save that she has a 2-inch armor over the quick-fire guns—is identical to the Italian Lepanto in the arrangement of armor is the Carlos V. She has no belt, but a very thick deck—6 inches—her big guns in fore and aft barbettes alone are armored. The arrangement of guns is, of course, quite different to the Lepanto's, but the "idea" in both ships is similar. This idea is that a belt of coal and cellulose, with a thick deck below it, is equal to a heavy belt of armor. So far as protecting the engines goes this is true; and it may prove true in other ways. At the best, a belt is only a strip, liable to penetration above and below in a sea way.

The Cristobal Colon could, and no doubt will, "lie in the line" if there is a naval action; she is proof against every sort of shell. Except her and the Pedro d'Aragon, now building, which carry 10-inch guns, all the Spanish armored cruisers carry a couple of 11-inch guns; very good pieces, able to penetrate all the armor on the American battleships' guns.

The Cristobal Colon, originally Giuseppe Garibaldi II., is of 6,840 tons displacement, and indicates 14,000 horsepower, but makes only the same speed as the Vizcaya class. Her main armament consists of two 10-inch guns and ten 6-inch, and six 4.7-inch and four torpedo tubes, so that she is powerful in this respect. She is protected by a 6-inch belt of Harvey steel, and her guns are similarly provided. Her deck plating is 1½ inches thick. Her normal coal supply is 1,000 tons. She was launched at Sestri Ponente in 1896.

HOW OUR ARMY SHOULD BE ORGANIZED.

An Army officer recalls the experiences of our Civil War to show that jealousies and contentions are the result of having one general officer command another by virtue of seniority merely and not because he holds a superior rank. These unnecessary rivalries and hatreds are avoided by a proper arrangement of rank among superior officers.

The Confederate armies were arranged on correct modern principles. Each separate army was commanded by an officer who held the full and real rank of General. Each army corps was commanded by a real Lieutenant General. Each division by a Major General; each brigade by a Brigadier General.

The German army has the same system of rank, only there are no Brigadier Generals, as a German regiment is practically a brigade, numbering 3,000 soldiers, divided into three battalions, each commanded by a Major. So its Colonel practically commands a brigade.

Every officer receives his orders from an officer superior to him in grade, who, therefore, cannot be his military rival, and there cannot be any jealousy between them.

Our Army, counting Regulars and Volunteers, now numbers over 200,000 men, and following the correct organization of modern armies it should be commanded by an officer holding the real and actual rank of General.

The infantry should be divided into army corps, each commanded by a Lieutenant General. The corps that goes to the Philippines should, on its arrival and establishment there, be considered a separate army, and its commander given the rank of General.

Whatever may be the rank of the cavalry officer commanding the mounted troops, no officer of the same grade should be placed on duty with them. In foreign armies a greater number of Generals in proportion to the number of men are assigned to the cavalry than to the infantry or artillery, and great care is taken to see that all cavalry Generals are energetic and hard-working men, and that they possess great physical activity.

The artillery should be assigned to each army corps, each two batteries commanded by a Major, every four by a Lieutenant Colonel. A Colonel of artillery should be attached to the headquarters of each army corps to command the artillery of that corps. An artillery reserve commanded by a Brigadier General should be formed for one army. A Major General of artillery should be attached to Army Headquarters to command all artillery.

Of course, a superior officer must at times, in the proper performance of his duty, prefer charges against a junior under his command, but the charges preferred during the Civil War that injured the morale of the troops and caused immense expense in courts martial were in many instances due to rivalries and jealousies caused entirely by equality of grade—a faulty arrangement of rank that still exists in our Army, but does not exist in any other modern army.

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(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")
HQDRS. SHAFTER'S 5TH CORPS, U. S. TROOPS.

Tampa, Fla., June 6, 1898.

Camp life during the past week has been varied with brigade drills and rain, the latter though pretty well soaking the boys, who are not protected with floored tents and by the loosening of pins, letting down the tents. However, the rain, the first the troops have had since coming to Florida, proved the forerunner of many like blessings.

Maj. Gen. Miles, accompanied by his Aides, made a preliminary visit to most of the Regulars' camps on Wednesday, June 1, and has since casually inspected the brigades. The novelty of brigade drills is most pleasing, especially to Civil War veterans. Gens. Sumner and Young will have their cavalry brigades camped west of the Tampa Bay Hotel as soon as the Regular infantry embarks on transports for Santiago. (?)

Dr. Wood's "Cowboy Terrors" arrived Thursday and are camped next the 3d and 6th Cav., which, with 1st, 9th and 10 Cav., excepting the squadrons to accompany Gen. Shafter's (5th) corps, will compose Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division in West Tampa.

The immense amount of Government stores jumbled up in trains scattered over the inadequate railway tracks has been hard to get at and considerable fault has been found by company commands at delays in having commissary, medical, ordnance and Q. M. requisitions filled; but the several staff departments are unraveling the tangle and supplies come with greater promptness. The magnitude of the difficulties should be appreciated when considering that trains, including thousands of cars loaded, pell-mell at different depots for different destinations, with all kinds of Army stores, are strung on single tracks without switching room or storehouses, must be assortied before a requisition for hats, pork, etc., can be filled, and that the railway people are fairly engulfed with 1,000 cars, whereas before not ten cars of freight were handled. The task is stupendous. Such men as Col. Weston, Maj. Jacobs, Lieut. Thompson, O. D., and their capable assistants are fully capable of making matters run smoothly hereafter.

The Medical Corps has every department in excellent field condition; in fact, when Gen. Shafter's 5th Corps leaves Tampa, it will go as completely equipped as is possible. At present orders require that un-equipped recruits be left to follow with camp outfit. This is more depressing to the recruits, who come filled with enthusiasm, than to the Captains anxious to have a full company, but as each day's delay brings to light company equipments, there is every possibility that the Regular recruits at least, will be in duty trim ere the 5th Corps moves.

The new uniforms worn by Maj. Seyburn, Capt. Alger and others of Gen. Miles's staff are just the kind for the semi-tropics. They are cool looking, comfortable and durable. 'Tis a pity the whole Army cannot have the uniform before leaving; the heavy blue is not only hot, but makes one hot by its suggestiveness of being entirely unsuited to these latitudes. This is the generally expressed opinion of the officers.

When Dr. Wood's "Terrors" arrived the demand for a sight of "Teddy's" equalled the pressure at the Queen's Jubilee; the disappointment on being told that "Ted" in New York looking for an office" was happily turned into an ovation by newspaper correspondents, and the curious, when the "Rough Rider" and his charming wife appeared amid the gatherings of military and naval representatives of the world.

Mrs. (Col.) Theaker and Misses Theaker, Mrs. (Col.) Cochran, Miss Cochran and Mrs. H. L. Turner, Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. (Capt.) MacFarland, Mr. MacFarland, Mrs. Brewster, Miss Brewster, Mrs. (Col.) A. P. Morrow, Mrs. A. P. Morrow, Jr., Mrs. G. C. Irwin (mother of Lieut. I. Irwin, 18th Inf.), Mrs. (Capt.) Pickering and children, Mrs. (Maj.) Sniffin, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. E. V. Smith, Mrs. (Col.) Liscomb, Mrs. (Maj.) Groesbeck, Mrs. (Capt.) J. B. Kerr, Mrs. (Gen.) Ludlow, Mrs. (Maj.) S. M. Mills, Mrs. (Capt.) Markley, are Army ladies sojourning here, awaiting the departure of the army of invasion. Many will return to their post homes. Mrs. Theaker, Mrs. Cochran and families will visit St. Augustine.

During the past six days Paymrs. Col. Glenn, Maj. Sniffin, Dodge, Tucker, Smith, Baker, Halford and Bullock, with the inestimable aid of their respective clerks, Knapp, Becker and Brown, Little, Dodge, Stout, Goodheart, Baker, Thrall and Collis, have disbursed (as the express receipts show) nearly \$500,000, paying some 22 infantry, 5 cavalry, 10 batteries, 4 batteries (siege), engineer battalions, several Volunteer regiments and numbers of final certificates.

Were it not cheeky I should suggest the star and the eagles to replace the eagle and the gold leaves and affix permanently upon the shoulders of the indefatigable clerks the leaf, so earnestly striven for by these clerks of over twenty years' laborious work. That Messrs. Knapp, Becker and Brown are now Majors in the "additional" corps, the graceful act would be to extend the same just appreciation of the services of their co-laborers—the whole Army, rank and file, indorses this.

The arrival of the commanding General, Maj. Gen. Miles, with his staff, equipped for the field, is welcomed with delight. Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles and Mr. Miles are happy additions to social life at the Tampa Bay Hotel, where the civilian, the Army and Navy gather to behold this greatest of events since the Civil War.

Capt. Brady (press censor), instead of being the "hated" of the press correspondents, has become as the managing editor to the space writer, and is liked. Mrs. Brady has arrived to share the popularity of the newspaper men with her husband.

Tampa, Fla., June 7, 1898.

Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, with Maj. J. J. Astor, of his staff, arrived June 7. The General's two sons accompany him. Mrs. Comba, wife of Lieut. Col. Richard Comba, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Stone, wife of Vol. Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, of Gen. Miles's staff, and Mrs. E. B. Gose are recent arrivals.

It will surprise the Volunteers to know that a Lieutenant of the 17th Inf. tramped some ten miles in search of Irish potatoes for his company.

The orders requiring that all unequipped (Regular) recruits be left behind with the guard to care for the surplus baggage in charge of an officer has caused the "Left Behind" to be called "Reconcentrados." This they dislike, and to avoid the reproach many of the recruits have borrowed or bought out of the stock of surplus uniforms sufficient to enable them to present themselves uniformed for the expedition. Some are reported as having borrowed the arms and belts of the sick in hospitals.

Capt. Ennis and Cummings (siege batteries), 4th Art., go on the expedition by sea.

The London service papers share the opinion of Mr. Gilson Bowles that, though the Spaniards are undoubtedly brave, their ships good, and their discipline fair, yet their organization is almost non-existent. "When the time comes for action they will be found without fuses for their cartridges, without warheads for their torpedoes, without coal anywhere where it ought to be." This has proven to be the case thus far.

Do these gentlemen who are talking about Spain's suing for peace and a speedy ending of the war, imagine that the haughty Castilian is yet ready to sign a treaty of peace in blank and let us fill it up? He might possibly, after his rather rough experience thus far, consent to a return to the *status quo ante bellum* and consent to pass over the affront we have offered to his dignity, but the day is a long way off when Spain will sign a treaty yielding either the Philippines or Porto Rico. It does not matter what misfortune overtakes her, she cannot be compelled to sue for peace, or even consent to it on any terms that we will accept.

Comdr. G. A. Ballard, R. N., in an essay on "The Protection of Commerce During War" estimates that England would require 300 cruisers to patrol her trade routes in case of war. We had six to watch along our coast and look out for the Spanish Cape Verde squadron. And yet the wiseacres are disturbed because Cervera was able to cross their path without being discovered. A large part of the success which attended Adm. Cervera's attempt to escape observation was due to the skilful manner in which the Spaniards have worked their intelligence department, while we Americans have been handicapped by the publication to the world of every movement.

The Yale, Capt. W. C. Wise, has been taking on 1,600 tons of coal at Hampton Roads. Capt. Wise sent the prisoners taken on the Rita to New York by U. S. Marshal Lawson D. Melton, of South Carolina. The Rita was captured by the Yale after an exciting chase May 8. One shot; no answer. A second shot struck the water close to the vessel, but was treated similarly. The chase was kept up for several miles further, with the Yale still gaining. Three other shots were sent after the Spanish vessel. Then a shell that meant business was fired from the Yale. It burst almost directly over the Spanish captain's head as he stood on the bridge and scared the crew half to death. It took all the fight out of Capt. Ceniga, too, and without more ado he hove to and hauled down the Spanish flag. The Yale sent a prize crew of nine men aboard the Rita in charge of 1st Officer Porter and 2d Officer Walcott.

The New York "Press" says: "Congressmen who are presently shouting for an advance are those who, out of the ignorance of their minds and the jealousy of their narrow provincial souls, prevented Army organization and fostered Army disorganization for this war. If the Hull Reorganization bill had passed even as late as March 1 as well equipped an Army of 100,000 men as ever stood in leggins would now be on its way to Cuba. The immediate humane purpose which prompted the war would have been accomplished. The wants of every insurgent for arms and of every reconcentrado for food weeks ago would have been satisfied. We are willing, and more than willing, that the nation should stew most acridly in its own juice until it realizes the crime which these politicians have committed in the scornful, spiteful, selfish and interested rejection of all Army bills, until it gets into the mood to prohibit such rejections in the future. The invasion of Cuba is not being delayed now. It was delayed far back in March, when the House, under the crazy lead of a piebald mountebank from the slopes of Mt. Ranier, sent the Hull bill back to committee by a vote of two to one."

The Baltimore "Sun" calls attention to the fact that every factory in the country capable of manufacturing the powder and shell suitable for the Navy has been working full time for upward of six weeks, and had such a start not been made every squadron now at sea might have been crippled, at least temporarily, for want of an adequate supply. There is no apprehension that, whatever may be the extent of the war, or however fierce and protracted some of the naval engagements may be, the Government will always be in a position to meet every demand for ammunition, but the experts are asking more than that, and desire to lay up a large reserve supply which they can use, should, by any chance, all the powder factories be blown up or disabled, and all the projectile shops be rendered helpless for a few weeks. The present output of powder amounts to about 16,000 pounds a day, of which 12,000 is furnished by the DuPonts and the remainder by the California Powder Company. At present 3,000 projectiles of the heaviest type are completed daily, and shipped to naval stations for transfer to vessels. On hand are thousands of all classes and especially of the smaller kind, of which ten times as many are used in actual battle. Every branch of ordnance seems to be amply fortified for any emergency, and especially is this true of guns and small arms.

Events and incidents follow each other in such swift succession during these days of war that it is impossible to do more than touch lightly upon each one as it occurs, though many of them which are passed by with a word would in ordinary times be made the theme of elaborate comment. Such is the incident of cutting the telegraph cables at Cienfuegos. The Marblehead, Nashville and Windom were detailed for this duty and the actual work was done from half a dozen row boats, accompanied by two small steam launches. The launches were armed with machine guns and were designed to protect the men in the small boats as they worked and tow them back to the ships in case the men were so badly disabled that they were unable to use the oars. The men on the Nashville, Marblehead and Windom were at quarters and stood ready to turn their fire on any force molesting the working party from the shore. They found speedy occasion for their services, for, while the cable-cutting party were at work they were assailed by a fire from the shore. A returning hail of shells shrieked over their boats, just a few feet above their heads. But there came a moment's pause in the firing from the ships, and that moment was the fatal one. From a hundred different points came the fire from the Spanish rifles, and eight brave men sank down in the boats. Two were dead and six were wounded. After the volley had been fired by the Spaniards, the men transferred the dead and wounded to another boat. It was just 7 o'clock in the morning when the small boats were put off and the perilous work began, and it was 10:15 a. m. when the boats were again hauled up with the dead and the living heroes to the decks of the ships. For nearly three hours these men had worked under the very shadow of death without flinching. Lieut. C. M. R. Winslow, of the Nashville, was among the wounded.

We are likely to have a fuller report of the details of the present war than of any preceding it, thanks to the universal use of the art of photography. It has in recent years been a study in West Point and the Naval Academy, and many of the leading officers are now as expert at taking pictures as they are at the other branches of their profession.

The dealers find difficulty in meeting the demands of the Government for horses and mules, which are up to the required standard. The buyers on the road report that all the matured mules are doing service in making crops, and the farmers show no disposition to turn them loose for this reason. These men add in their reports that it will be difficult to do buying to amount to anything for two or three months yet.

Statistics published by the Bureau of Statistics show the fact that the countries now in easy reach of the Philippines contain a population of 850,000,000, that their purchases from other parts of the world amount to more than a billion dollars every year, and their exports to a like sum, and that the larger portion of these purchases comprise the classes of goods produced in the United States.

The Madrid correspondent of the London "Standard," telegraphing by way of Bayonne, France, says: "The reserve squadron now undergoing speed trials and gun drills outside Cadiz is composed of the battleship Pelayo, with 821 men; the armed cruiser Emperador Carlos V., with 471 men; the cruiser Alfonso XII., with 361 men; the auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, each with 175 men, and four torpedo boat destroyers, each with 120 men."

In a debate on the Urgent Deficiency Bill in the House, Mr. Cannon went off with a loud explosion, saying of the clerks in the War Department: "Let me say to my friend that it is my belief, after some inquiry, that there is at least one-quarter of the clerical force in this department protected by civil-service law that would not remain in any private employment for a holy month. (Applause.) They are almost absolutely useless and worthless for the public service."

A Hong Kong paper said after the news of the battle of Manila was received: "Probably there are nowhere a more interested or more thoroughly happy set of persons than the group of wives of American Naval officers who have been living in Hong Kong in order to be near their husbands. Having heard little news, except alarming rumors, since the squadron left here, they are now recovering their normal serenity, with the certainty that their husbands are safe. There are about a dozen of these officers' wives forming a little Navy colony here."

"Veteran" writes to the New York "Times" a pungent letter complaining of the appointment for service with troops of civilian physicians, absolutely inexperienced in military hygiene, unfamiliar with the many details of camp life, and in all respects unfit to administer and superintend the medical department of an army. This veteran probably has reference to the surgeons of Volunteers, as those appointed for the Regular Army must undergo a critical examination. The appointment of any but thoroughly competent men is an outrage.

From the frosts of Alaska to the torrid heats of Manila is a sudden change, but it illustrates the vicissitudes of Army life. In view of their experiences in Alaska, it is strange that it should have fallen to the lot of the battalion of the 14th Inf., which sailed from San Francisco on June 1, to be the first body of United States troops to embark for the conquest of foreign soil since the crossing of the Rio Grande at the outbreak of the Mexican War. This battalion comprised the companies which did not go to Alaska, and with them went as Brigadier General of Volunteers their Colonel, T. M. Anderson, who arrived from Alaska with two companies just in time to join in the expedition.

Suit was recently brought against the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, of New York and Derby, Conn., for infringement of the patents to William H. Driggs, No. 360,798 and to R. B. Dashiel, No. 544,637 on a large order for 15-pdr. and 6-pdr. guns for the War Department, and on May 31 the two cases were brought up before Judge Townsend at New Haven, Conn., on motion for an injunction. The cases were argued before Judge Townsend by Mr. W. H. Singleton, of Washington, D. C., for the plaintiff, and by Mr. W. G. Wilson, of New York and Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, of Washington, D. C., for the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. Mr. Wilkinson himself was formerly a naval officer. The judge denied the motions in both cases and refused the injunction on each patent. This will prevent any delay from legal complications in the delivery of the guns to the Government.

The Quartermaster General's Department is making remarkable headway in equipping the Volunteers. There are very few that are not now equipped with the necessary clothing and tenting. This week the deliveries of canvas clothing for the Cuban and Philippine Island campaigns began. If anyone thinks it is a picnic to equip an army of 125,000 men, he has only to read the following list of supplies: Blankets, blouses, caps, forage; canvas fatigue coats and trousers; drawers, cotton flannel and summer; gauntlets; bats, campaign and canvas; leggings, ponchos, shirts, d. b. flannel; shoes, leather; stockings, cotton and wool; suspenders; trousers, foot and mounted; undershirts, cotton and wool; hammocks, axes, axe heads; bats, sets, company, post, regimental; bugles, light artillery; drums, fifes; flags, garrison, post, storm and recruiting; hatchets and halvers; kettles, camp; mess pans, mosquito bars and head nets, pickaxes and halvers, shovels, long and short handle; spades, trumpets; tents, common, conical, wall, hospital, shelter halves, wall and various kinds.

The Lee-Metford Small Arms and Ammunition Company, Limited, has been organized in England with a capital of \$1,750,000 in ordinary shares and \$250,000 in 4% per cent. debentures; \$1,250,000 is to be paid to Mr. E. T. Hooley for patents and \$250,000 for his works in Adderley street, Birmingham. This will leave \$500,000 for special plant and working capital. That is, if the proprietors of the company succeed in floating their stock and bonds. Fifty-four patents are to be purchased, the vendors retaining their rights for the United States and Canada. The British patent rights are subject to the previous purchase by the government of the freedom to manufacture, or give out for manufacture, and use the Lee-Metford rifle for the British services. The series of patents includes, besides those of the Lee-Metford rifle, the turbotail rifle, the Lee straightpull rifle, the Lee and Parkhurst cartridge clips, magazine cut-off, cartridge extractor, magazine spring, double-column magazines and magazine cartridge indicator. The bankruptcy of Mr. Hooley which has just been declared may change this. He made in 1896 \$12,500,000 by one deal, but fortune has gone against him.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

With reference to the Navy Personnel bill, it should be remembered that we are simply recording facts and not expressing opinions. The bill has passed the stage of discussion with our readers. Each man has made up his mind and is for or against the measure, according to his predilections or interest. With the Navy so busy making history, which it is our province to record, we have not thought it worth while to occupy space with arguments for or against the bill. They convince no one and alter no opinions. We have preferred to confine ourselves to stating the prospects as to Congressional action upon the bill. As to this Senator Perkins, a prominent member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, says:

"The consensus of opinion in our committee is that the Navy Personnel bill should go over until December at the least. We are very busy now making naval history, and it is a poor time to talk about reorganization of the staff and the line. Besides, after what Lieut. Hobson has done, I think that the Navy Personnel bill should include Naval Constructors in the general reorganization. They certainly deserve good treatment at the hands of the Government now. There is no prospect of the Navy Personnel bill getting a favorable hearing at this session."

The folly of such advocates of the bill as insist that the publication of statements of Congressional opinion like this is evidence of hostility to the measure cannot alter the facts. What earthly difference can it make to the "Army and Navy Journal" in any selfish sense whether this bill passes or not? Promotion cometh not to us from the East or the West, the North or the South.

So far as we have reached any conclusion in the matter it is that it is not a good time to swap horses when you are crossing a stream, as Mr. Lincoln used to say. Our ships of war are not only playing havoc with the Spanish vessels and forts, but they are smashing a good many theories of naval organization and administration. It is too early to say what will survive the wreck. There is one thing that should go down in the shock of battle, and that is talk of all sorts concerning the rights or the interests of individuals. It is the man who is most devoted to the full accomplishment of his duty who is valued at such a time as this, and he who can best demonstrate by a reference to the Register and the Calendar that he is entitled to something the fortune of war does not bring to him.

But Congress can pass a bill at once that will do justice to the officers of the line. Every one is familiar with the fact that Navy officers do not receive adequate compensation as compared with the pay table of the Army and Marine Corps. For example, Acting Rear Adm. Sampson only receives \$4,500, the pay of a Captain in the Army. Moreover, scarcely any of the Navy have been promoted in the present war, whereas a large number of Army officers have been rapidly advanced. To quote an old Navy officer: "A Brigadier General in the Army really gets more than Adm. Dewey. The latter ranks as a Major General, relatively speaking, yet does not begin to receive the same pay. The Navy has scarcely received any promotions as yet, while an Army officer who has not been promoted would be a curiosity for Barnum's circus."

Congress should adjust these inequalities at once, and at least put the Navy pay tables on a par with those of the Army and Marine Corps. It is a simple proposition, and if carried out, would do away with a great deal of the present discontent among the officers of the line.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs had a meeting on Thursday, June 9, and decided to make every effort to get the Navy Personnel bill before the House. The chairman of the sub-committee, Mr. Foss, who has the bill in charge, has been absent from the city for a fortnight, but is expected in Washington Saturday. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon members of Congress by the friends of the bill, and immediate action of some kind is urged. Hence the House committee propose to bring up the bill and have it disposed of one way or the other.

The chances are that the bill will pass the House, though this is by no means certain, for there is a strong faction who are bitterly opposed to it. In the Senate the bill will have a poor show for consideration this session, if the leading members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs are to be believed.

Gen. Meyer, member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, offered a resolution setting Tuesday next as the day for the consideration of the Navy Personnel bill. Gen. Meyer says: "The prospects for the passage of the bill are fairly good in the House if we can get it considered, but the Hawaiian annexation and the desire for an early adjournment may interfere with our plans. The Senate is anxious to adjourn, and hence the chances are not good there. Still, it will be a big step to get the bill through the House."

BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

Another artillery battle in our Navy has added to its already brilliant record. After the reconnaissance by Commo. Schley, reported last week, Adm. Sampson decided to make another attack upon the fortifications of Santiago and finish up the work which Commo. Schley had begun.

Since the bombardment of the 31st of May, the Spaniards have been displaying the greatest activity in repairing damages, as well as constructing new defences. It was deemed advisable to at once put a stop to this. Accordingly on Sunday, June 5, all the Captains of the fleet were summoned by Adm. Sampson to the flagship New York, where plans were perfected and orders given.

Early Monday morning, June 6, final orders for the bombardment were signaled. The men had all had their breakfasts and were in splendid fighting trim.

The ships slowly formed in two lines 800 yards apart on each side of the entrance to the harbor, and about six miles off shore. To the east were the New York, flying the Admiral's colors, with the Iowa, Oregon, Yankee and Dolphin following. To the west were the Brooklyn, with Commo. Schley on board, the Massachusetts, Texas, Vixen and Suwanee.

The ships slowly steamed towards the harbor until they were a little more than two miles from the shore. It was nearly 8 o'clock when a thundering roar from the battleship New York told that the ball was opened, and an eight-inch shell went straight for the Morro.

Almost at the same instant one of the guns of the Brooklyn opened fire, and in a short while every ship in the harbor was following suit. Adm. Sampson's fleet turned to the east and Commo. Schley's to the west, the battleships remaining a considerable distance apart. The lighter ships steamed out of the range of the heaviest shore batteries and confined their attention to the small field batteries that had been erected near the beach.

The fire from the warships was vigorous and sustained. The shore batteries responded feebly at first, but seemed to gain in confidence and skill as the bombardment pro-

gressed. The Spanish fortifications were armed with Krupp and Armstrong guns and were manned by French and German artillery experts. The Spaniards had boasted that no fleet could live before these imported guns and experts. The event seems to indicate that the confidence was entirely misplaced. Not one of the American ships was materially damaged. On the other hand, the marksmanship of the Yankee sailors, as usual, was superb. For an hour a perfect hailstorm of shot and shell landed in the batteries and forts, doing frightful execution. The Spaniards stood it as long as they could and then their fire began to slacken. In the course of the bombardment the Cuban insurgents could not resist the temptation to take at least a nominal part. Their battery was some ten miles from town on a mountain top, but the range was too great for their small caliber guns and so no damage was done.

The Yankee, manned by the New York Naval Militia, made an especially fine showing. She was kept close inshore and her attacks were confined to the shore batteries. A correspondent who witnessed the engagement says: "The Naval Militia fought like old bluejackets and poured a savage fire into the enemy."

At 10:20 o'clock the New York signaled "cease firing." By this time the old Morro had been transformed into a picturesque ruin. One gun was seen to be hit. It was lifted into the air and hurled to a great distance. What little masonry was left standing was bored through with great holes, through which the solid shot had plowed. The old stone fortress below the Morro, in which it was known that Lieut. Hobson and his fellow heroes were confined, was, of course, not fired upon, and the American gunners took the greatest precautions to avoid any possible harm to their imprisoned comrades.

The New Orleans used smokeless powder, which permitted more rapid firing.

As to the exact amount of damage done to the Spanish forts, we must, of course, wait for subsequent and fuller reports. Everything indicates that it was great and the Spanish loss of life must have been considerable. All the guns along the sea front save the smooth bores were silenced and many of them were ruined. A magazine on the west side of the entrance was exploded by a shell. One of the three Spanish flags that was shot away was not replaced. The only two guns east of the Morro were silenced. Adm. Sampson sent by cable the following dispatch:

Secretary of the Navy: Bombed forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 a.m. to-day, June 6. Silenced works quickly, without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards.

SAMPSON.

Indeed, the only reported injury was that of a seaman who was struck on the leg by a flying fragment of a shell and slightly injured.

The Spanish report of this engagement, of course, makes it out a brilliant victory. The art of "extracting sunshine from cucumbers" is undoubtedly highly developed in Spain. According to an account that comes to us by way of Havana they assert that "in the land forces one private killed and four officers and twenty-one soldiers wounded. In the Naval forces, Second Officer Acosta, of the Reina Mercedes, and five sailors killed, and one officer and eleven sailors wounded. A majority of those wounded are only slightly injured."

"Morro Castle and the cruiser Reina Mercedes were slightly damaged."

A Spanish report from Santiago by way of Cape Haytien says: "It is supposed that the object of the entire movement was to cover the landing of troops. The men were landed, but were repulsed by a Spanish force. The American warships were apparently badly damaged. Among the Spanish killed are Lieuts. Porez and Garcia, both artillery officers. Col. Ordinez, Capts. Sanchez and Irigar were slightly wounded."

"The old cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was moored near the mouth of the harbor, was damaged by the American fire."

"Her second Commodore was killed, as were also an ensign and five sailors. They all met their deaths from the explosion of a shell. Altogether, sixteen sailors were killed."

The Spanish artillery officer, Col. Ordinez, above reported wounded, is very prominent in the Spanish service, the author of their present heavy ordnance system and a man whose loss would be deeply felt.

From Madrid also comes the following official version of the operations at Santiago de Cuba:

"It is rumored that the Americans have captured Aquadore, where, it is thought, a landing in force will be made."

"Col. Aldea, with a column of Spanish troops, has had a fight with a party of rebels who were covering the landing of Americans near Santiago, two American cruisers assisting in the landing. No details of the result of the operations have yet been received."

"The enemy's squadron re-attacked Santiago. The cannonading began at 8 a.m. and finished at 11 o'clock. The dispatch conveying this information gives no further details."

It is now officially admitted at Madrid that the cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk with five sailors and twenty-nine marines. A long range shell from the Brooklyn did the business.

SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy is very much pleased over the reports of the bombardment of Santiago, particularly that part relating to the work of the New Orleans, the Brazilian vessel purchased by a Naval Attaché in London. The New Orleans's magazine was filled with English cordite, a smokeless powder, and the reports show that her guns did more effective work than those of any other vessel. Capt. Folger always wants our own smokeless powder, for he knows how good it is.

Cordite is a mixture of nitro-glycerine and guncotton, and under certain circumstances it may be decomposed. Moreover, it gives off a little haze when fired. Hence Navy officers prefer our own smokeless powder, because there is no glycerine in it. While more expensive per pound, a less quantity is needed to fire a gun. The Marblehead has a complete outfit of smokeless powder. It is useless to give a vessel part smokeless and part common brown powder.

The Navy Department has just placed large orders for smokeless powder and it is the intention to outfit the whole service with it as fast as possible. The Newark is going out next week with a large outfit of smokeless powder. Already a number of the auxiliary cruisers have been supplied with it. The trouble is that the large establishments of the country cannot make the smokeless powder fast enough to supply the needs of the Navy. The consequence is that the department has been compelled to resort to common brown powder to meet its heavy requirements. All new ships now being built will be given smokeless powder exclusively.

The Government troops are moving on Porto Rico and Santiago simultaneously. The progress of the different invasions will depend upon the conditions that confront them, but great efforts will be made to capture Porto Rico before Spain asks for peace.

In referring to the Spanish Cadiz fleet and the preparations to reinforce Adm. Dewey's fleet at Manila is our issue of last week, page 795, the paragraph commencing at the tenth line of the item should have read: "The U. S. S. Charleston, the pioneer of our fleet of reinforcements, left San Francisco May 21, and should arrive at the Philippines, accidents apart, about the middle of June."

THE ARMY OF INVASION.

The following shows the composition of the 5th Army Corps and the other troops ordered to Cuba and Porto Rico.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS—MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHAFTER.
Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.) Commanding. Served during the entire war as an officer of Michigan troops, up to Colonel; was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 41st U. S. Inf. in 1863, and reached his present rank in Regular Army May 3, 1897. He is an officer of great energy and good executive ability. Holds a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry at battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, besides the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General for gallantry.

Staff-Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Creighton Webb, Inspr. Gen.; Maj. J. W. Jacobs, C. Q. M.; Col. J. F. Weston, C. C. S.; Lieut. Col. B. F. Pope, Chief Surg.; Capt. G. McC. Derby, Chief Engr. Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Chief Ord.; Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv.; Lieut. Frank Greene, Chief Signal Officer; Lieut. Col. Jas. Allen, in charge of balloons; Capt. Stewart Brice, C. S.; Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st Int., A. D. C.; Lieut. J. D. Wiley, 2d Art., A. D. C.

ARTILLERY.

Light Artillery—Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph, commanding. Two brigades under command of Maj. J. M. Lancaster, 4th Art., and Maj. J. W. Dillenback, 2d Art. Light Batteries E, 1st Art., Capt. A. Capron; K, 1st Art., Capt. C. L. Best; A, 2d Art., Capt. G. S. Grimes; F, 2d Art., Capt. C. D. Parkhurst; C, 3d Art., Capt. J. M. Califf; F, 3d Art., Capt. R. D. Potts; B, 4th Art., Capt. H. R. Anderson; F, 4th Art., Capt. S. W. Taylor; M, 5th Art., Capt. Frank Thorp; F, 5th Art., Capt. H. J. Reilly.

Heavy Batteries—Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art. Batteries G, 4th Art., Capt. W. Ennis; H, 4th Art., Capt. A. S. Cummings; K, 5th Art., W. H. Coffin; M, 5th Art., Granger Adams.

ENGINEER BATTALION—SIGNAL DETACHMENT.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. V. (Col., U. S. Inf.) Commanding. Was graduated from West Point in 1861 and appointed to the infantry. In 1863 was appointed Inspector General of Volunteers with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served as such with gallantry and efficiency until August, 1865. He attained his Colonely in the Regular Army in 1895. He is an ideal executive officer. Holds three brevets for gallantry in the field.

1st Brigade (1st Div.).

Conists of 6th and 16th U. S. Inf., and 71st New York Vol. Inf.

Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th U. S. Inf., Commanding. Came into the service from civil life in 1861, as Captain of the 16th U. S. Inf. Has an excellent record and of varied experience. Attained his Colonely in 1890. Holds a brevet for gallantry at Chickamauga.

1st Brigade—Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., commanding. 6th U. S. Int., Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert; 16th U. S. Inf., Col. H. A. Theaker; 71st N. Y. Inf., Col. W. A. Downs.

2d Brigade (2d Div.).

Conists of 2d, 10th and 21st U. S. Inf.

Col. E. P. Pearson, 10th U. S. Inf., Commanding. Served during the early portion of the War 1861-65, as an officer of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Was soon commissioned in the Regular Infantry, and attained his Colonely in 1891. Holds two brevets for gallantry.

2d Brigade—Col. E. P. Pearson, 10th Inf., commanding. 10th U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg; 2d U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. W. M. Wherry; 21st U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. C. McKibbin.

3d Brigade (3d Div.).

Conists of 9th, 13th and 24th U. S. Inf.

Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., Commanding. Was graduated from West Point in 1860 and appointed to the infantry. Has an excellent war record, with three brevets for gallantry. Attained his Colonely in 1894. Is a vigorous officer, a good disciplinarian, accustomed to handling troops, and of courageous qualities. Was Colonel of the 150th Illinois Inf. during a portion of the war.

3d Brigade—Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., commanding. 9th U. S. Inf., Col. W. H. Powell; 13th U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth; 24th U. S. Inf., Lieut. E. H. Liscum.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Adm. R. Chaffee, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col., 3d U. S. C.) Commanding. Rose from the ranks, and as 1st Sergeant of Troop K, 6th Cav.; was appointed 2d Lieutenant of that regiment in 1863. He fought with honor on many a hard fought field, and attained his Lieutenant Colonely in 1897. He is an officer of wide experience, and as Acting Inspector General for several years showed unusual capability and efficiency. Will give a good account of himself and his division in the field.

1st Brigade (2d Div.).

Conists of 8th and 22d U. S. Inf., and 2d Mass. Vol. Inf.

Col. J. J. Van Horn, 8th U. S. Inf., Commanding. A fine officer; graduated from West Point in 1858; excellent war record, with brevet of Major for gallantry. Attained his Colonely in 1891. Since the war has rendered arduous service on the frontier, and may be depended upon for good work. Possesses all the qualities for a good Brigade Commander.

1st Brigade—Col. J. J. Van Horne, 8th Inf., commanding. 8th U. S. Inf., Maj. C. M. Conrad; 22d U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson; 2d Massachusetts Inf., Col. E. F. Clark.

2d Brigade (2d Div.).

Conists of 1st, 4th and 25th U. S. Inf.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, U. S. V. (Col., 4th U. S. Inf.), Commanding. Was graduated from West Point in 1860, and promoted to the infantry, and attained his Colonely in 1893. Excellent war record, with brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry. Well qualified to handle large bodies of troops. Is a sturdy and vigorous officer, fitted for high command. (Gen. Hall also appears in command of a Provisional Brigade below.) We are not able this week to reconcile the discrepancy.

2d Brigade—Gen. R. H. Hall, commanding. 1st U. S. Inf., Col. Evan Miles; 4th U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. A. H. Bambridge; 25th U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. A. S. Daggett.

3d Brigade (2d Div.).

Conists of 7th, 12th and 17th U. S. Inf.

Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews, U. S. V. (Col., 12th U. S. Inf.), Commanding. Was graduated in 1860, and promoted to the infantry. Was engaged on many a hard fought field during the war 1861-65, and holds three brevets for gallantry. Attained his Colonely in 1895. Possesses all the qualifications for high command; is an officer of varied experience and fully alive to the requirements for hard service in the field.

3d Brigade—Gen. J. N. Andrews, commanding. 7th U. S. Inf., Col. D. W. Benham; 12th U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. Richard Comba; 17th U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell.

CAVALRY DIVISION—MAJ. GEN. JOS. WHEELER.

Gen. Wheeler has a national reputation as one of the most able and successful cavalry leaders of our Civil War.

Capt. W. A. Chanler, A. A. G.; Maj. Valere Havard, Chief Surg.; Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th Cav., A. D. C.; Lieut. M. F. Steele, 8th Cav., A. D. C.; Lieut. J. H. Reeves, 8th Cav., A. D. C.; Lieut. Jos. Wheeler, Jr., 2d Art., A. D. C.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION—BRIG. GEN. SIMON SNYDER.

Col. Snyder entered the Army from civil life in 1861, as 2d Lieutenant 5th Inf., and continued with that regiment until promoted Lieutenant Colonel 10th Inf., in 1888. He was promoted to Colonel of the 19th, Sept. 16, 1892. He was breveted for gallant service against the Indians at Bear Paw.

By G. O. No. 11, Headquarters 5th Army Corps, Tampa, Fla., June 4, 1898, Provisional Division, Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. Vols., commanding, is hereby organized, as follows, and assigned temporarily to the 5th Army Corps:

1st Brigade—Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Vols., 32d Michigan Vol. Inf.; 3d Ohio Vol. Inf.; 5th Ohio Vol. Inf.

2d Brigade—Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. Vols., 2d New York Vol. Inf.; 1st District of Columbia Vol. Inf.; 5th Maryland Vol. Inf.

3d Brigade—Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, U. S. Vols., 1st Ohio Vol. Inf.; 157th Indiana Vol. Inf.; 3d Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.

RECORDS OF OUR NEW GENERAL OFFICERS.

Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina, civilian, ex-United States Senator; confirmed as Major General; was a Major General in the Confederate Army, and lost a leg in battle; afterwards United States Senator, etc.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

James R. Waties, of Texas, civilian; is stated to be a young man in business in Houston, Tex.

Nelson Cole, of Missouri, civilian; prominent business man of St. Louis; was an officer of the Union Army during the war, and has been a member of Congress.

William C. Oates, of Alabama, civilian; was an officer in the Confederate Army; was for many years a member of Congress from Alabama, and has been Governor of his State; lost an arm in battle.

Robert H. Hall, Colonel 4th U. S. Inf.; was graduated from West Point in 1860 and promoted to the Infantry; has an excellent war record, brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry; is an able officer and a skilful tactician.

Edwin V. Sumner, Colonel 7th U. S. Cav.; appointed 2d Lieut. 1st U. S. Cav. in 1868; is one of the famous Sumner family; has a fine war record, being mustered out November, 1865, as Colonel of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles; has been Colonel of the 7th Cav. since 1894; holds four brevets for gallantry.

Peter S. Hains, Colonel Corps of Engineers; was graduated from West Point in 1861; promoted to the Artillery; afterwards transferred to the Engineers; holds three brevets for gallantry during the war; is well-equipped in all respects for his new position, and is an officer of varied attainments.

George L. Gillespie, Colonel Corps of Engineers; was graduated from West Point in 1862, and promoted to the Engineers; served with great efficiency and gallantry during the war, holding the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry; is an officer of commanding presence, of wide and varied experience, and an extremely popular gentleman.

Marcus P. Miller, Colonel 3d U. S. Art.; was graduated from West Point in 1858 and promoted to the Artillery, in which he has made a splendid reputation; holds three brevets for gallantry; is well-equipped for high command.

Jacob Kline, Colonel 21st U. S. Inf.; was appointed 1st Lieutenant 16th U. S. Inf. in 1861; served gallantly during the war, receiving two brevets for gallantry; is an excellent tactician, and was for several years on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School; is an energetic and determined officer, skilful in handling troops.

Oswald H. Ernst, Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers; was graduated from West Point in 1864, and promoted to the Engineers; stands in the front rank of his profession; has been Superintendent of the United States Military Academy since March 31, 1893; a fine and thorough soldier.

Lloyd Wheaton, Lieutenant Colonel 20th U. S. Inf.; served from 1st Sergeant to Lieutenant Colonel of the Illinois Troops during the war, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry in action; well versed in the handling of troops, and a good disciplinarian; his record is first-class.

Arthur MacArthur, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General; was an officer of Wisconsin Troops during the war, rising to Lieutenant Colonel; received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallantry; was appointed an officer of Infantry in 1866, and was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department in 1889; has had a varied experience; is a fine tactician and disciplinarian, and an officer of varied and high attainments.

Henry C. Hasbrouck, Lieutenant Colonel 4th U. S. Art.; was graduated from West Point in 1861 and promoted to the Artillery; his war record is of the best, with brevets for gallantry; has been for several years on duty at Fort Monroe, and ranks as one of the ablest of our Artillery officers.

John C. Gilmore, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General; served gallantly during the war as an officer of New York Volunteers, and in the Regular Army since 1860; an energetic, skilful and intellectual officer, well-equipped for his new position.

Wallace F. Randolph, Lieutenant Colonel 3d U. S. Art.; was appointed to the Regular Artillery in 1861 and as an Artillery officer is second to none; everybody knows Wallace Randolph, a dashing soldier and a delightful gentleman.

Michael V. Sheridan, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General; served with efficiency and gallantry during the war; was appointed to the Regular Cavalry in 1866, and to the Adjutant General's Department in 1883; has had a varied experience and has many excellent qualities.

Joseph P. Sanger, Major, Inspector General; has an excellent war record as an Artillery officer since 1861; he belongs to the front rank; has been an Inspector General since 1889, and is an "all-round officer of high ability and unbounded energy."

Frederick Dent Grant, of New York, 14th New York Volunteer Infantry; was graduated from West Point in 1871, and appointed 2d Lieutenant 4th Cav.; was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sheridan, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from 1873 to 1881; resigned October 1, 1881; has since been Minister to Austria, Police Commissioner of New York City, etc.

Harrison Gray Otis, of California, civilian; was graduated from West Point in 1874; served in Cavalry and Artillery, and resigned July 1, 1881.

Charles King, of Wisconsin, Captain U. S. A., retired; was graduated from West Point in 1866; served in Artillery and Cavalry, and made a splendid record on the frontier against hostile Indians; was retired on account of wounds received in the line of duty, in 1879; has achieved fame as a novelist, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, etc.

Lucius F. Hubbard, of Minnesota, civilian; was mustered out September 6, 1865, as Colonel of the 5th Minnesota Inf., with brevet of Brigadier General, for gallantry.

George A. Garretson, of Ohio, civilian; served in the early part of the war in an Ohio regiment; entered West Point in 1863 and was graduated in 1867, and promoted to the Artillery; resigned January 1, 1870.

Francis V. Greene, of New York, Colonel 71st New York Volunteer Inf.; is a son of Lieutenant G. S. Greene, U. S. A., retired, and a brother of the Greene who fought the Monitor; was graduated from West Point in 1870, became Captain of Engineers in 1883; resigned in 1886; has since filled many responsible positions; has been Colonel of the 71st New York for some years past, and went recently to the South in command; is fully competent in every respect for the position, and will make a mark for himself should opportunity occur.

Col. John M. Andrews, 25th U. S. Inf.; is described under personnel of the Division and Brigade Commanders of the 5th Army Corps, given in this number.

Leonard W. Colby, of Nebraska; has been Brigadier General of Nebraska National Guard since 1887; was an Assistant Attorney General during President Harrison's administration.

Roy Stone, of New York; served during the war, 1861-65, as Colonel of the 149th Pennsylvania Inf., and re-

ceived the brevet of Brigadier General for gallantry during the war, especially at Gettysburg; was chief of the Division of Roads in the Department of Agriculture, and has been identified with the Good Roads movement.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen. U. S. A.; one of the best all-round officers in the Army; as a staff officer he has no superior; was for many years on the staff of Maj. Gen. Terry and under him rendered splendid service in the field against the hostiles; served during the war, 1861-65, in Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered out June, 1865, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 190th Regt.; has the brevets of Major and Colonel for gallantry and distinguished services; untiring and persevering, he will give a good account of himself wherever placed.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, Asst. Adj't. Gen. U. S. A.; a splendidly equipped officer, especially chosen by Maj. Gen. Merritt to accompany him to Manila; served during the War of the Rebellion as an enlisted man and officer of New York troops; was appointed to the 5th U. S. Cav. in 1867, and was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department in 1889; holds a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry and four brevets for gallantry—three during and one since the war.

Henry K. Douglas, of Maryland; was a Brigadier General in the Maryland National Guard, and was also Colonel of the 1st Regt.

Charles P. Mattocks, of Maine; served during the war from 1st Lieutenant to Colonel of the 17th Maine Inf., and received the brevet of Colonel for gallantry.

James Rush Lincoln, of Iowa; served during the entire period of the War of the Rebellion and afterwards entered the Guard of the State, in which he has been a prominent figure, serving in various grades, including the office of Chief Engineer and Signal Officer and Inspector General. He has also been serving as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa Agricultural College.

William A. Bancroft, of Massachusetts; has served in the National Guard of Massachusetts since June 14, 1875, when he joined the 5th Regt., of which he was commissioned Colonel in February, 1882, and was appointed a Brigadier General, 2d Brigade of Massachusetts, in 1897; Gen. Bancroft occupied the same position at Harvard that "Bob" Cook has at Yale; he was the stroke of the Harvard crew for several years, and then its coach, and is the only man who made Yale tremble; retiring from that position, he commenced the practice of law in Boston; was elected Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., and has been a most successful official. Gen. Bancroft is a man of undoubted force and ability, and with great personal magnetism; if circumstances are fortuitous he will, without a doubt, make a distinguished reputation.

John A. Wiley, of Pennsylvania; served in the War of the Rebellion from April 17, 1861, to August 5, 1865, and in the National Guard of the State from July, 1871, up to the present time as private, 1st Sergeant, Captain, Colonel and Brigadier General.

William E. McKee, of Indiana; is a well-known officer in the National Guard of that State.

Charles Fitzsimmons, of Illinois; was a prominent officer in the Guard of that State and commanded the 1st Brigade, with headquarters in Chicago, up to a few years since.

A gossipy Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," referring to the number of staff officers on duty in Washington, says: "The country pulled through the War of the Rebellion with three Adjutant Generals to manage the Army of a million men. Now there are ten Adjutant Generals on service at Washington, so many of them, it has been suggested, that one can scarcely get through the corridors of the building without falling over three or four." Assuming that there are ten, which we believe to be about correct, the fact remains that during the War of the Rebellion there were on duty in the War Department at one and the same time nine officers of the Adjutant General's Corps, Regular Army—Thomas, Townsend, Fry, Kelton, Williams, Vincent, Breck, Pelouse and Wood; two of the Inspector General's Department, Schriver and Hardie, not to mention a number of general officers of Volunteers and Volunteer staff officers, all on duty in the several branches of the War Department at Washington, also three assistant secretaries, instead of one, as now. Facts are stubborn things, and the facts we state are undeniable.

The House agreed to the amendments made by the Senate in the Urgency Deficiency bill and added others, with which the Senate concurred on Tuesday. Concerning this action by the House, Mr. Gorman said: "It is a very unusual proceeding, and while it may be a necessary one here, I think the heads of departments which have these urgency matters before them ought to make the estimates, and they ought in the first instance to be included in the bill either in the House or in the Senate." Mr. Hale—I see what the Senator wants to get at and feel the force of it. The Senator will understand that under the present condition things are coming up almost every day which no Secretary can anticipate. Mr. Gorman—They ought to have looked forward to it when the bill was under consideration. Among the items added to the bill is \$100,000 to be expended at the discretion of Gen. Merritt, commanding in the Philippines, and \$10,000,000 "for special necessities of the various Naval squadrons; for the charter or purchase of suitable vessels; for the increase of small craft attached to the various squadrons, and for replacing such as may be lost or destroyed; for maintaining and destroying communication, and for obtaining information, \$10,000,000, of which sum not more than \$500,000 may be used to meet contingencies that cannot be foreseen, but which constantly arise under existing conditions."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. William A. Shunk, daughter and nurse, are to spend a part of the summer at Woodley Inn, Washington, during the absence of Maj. Shunk in the South.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Lieut. Southerland, commanding the U. S. S. Eagle, is at her home in Hopkinsville, Ky., where she will remain until the middle of August.

The bill to correct the record of G. K. Knowlton, late U. S. N., which passed the House March 11, was favorably reported in the Senate May 31. The order dismissing Acting Mate Knowlton January 28, 1864, is removed and he is granted an honorable discharge.

Lieut. James Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, of No. 82 Appleton street, Boston, was graduated June 1 from the Boston University Law School and succeeded in taking the highest honors given "Magna Cum Lazide." He has been admitted to the bar of Massachusetts and intends to make patent law a specialty.

According to a newspaper dispatch, Maj. Geo. A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, has applied for an appointment as Brigadier General and by Gen. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who was assaulted by Armes on a celebrated occasion, has endorsed his application. Thus it would appear that Christian charity is not so rare under the sun as Hurd would have us believe.

The U. S. S. McKee was at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., June 8.

Mrs. William Emory, wife of Comdr. Emory, U. S. N., with her family, are now at their summer home on Long Island.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt has declined a special banquet to be given in his honor by his many friends in San Francisco.

Secretary Long, of the Navy, on June 7 was still confined to his apartments, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

The "camp canteen" must go if some of the "unconscious" get their way, but it is a popular institution and its votaries will die hard.

Lieut. William Weigel, 11th U. S. Inf., is mentioned as likely to be offered the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the 23d New York Inf. should that regiment be called out.

Lieut. Philip Van Horne, Lansdale, U. S. N., was married June 8 at San Rafael, Cal., to Miss Ethel Shipley Smith, daughter of Mr. Sydney M. Smith, of San Francisco.

Mrs. Lily Barrett Knut, who dined at Longwood, near Natchez, Miss., was a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gibbs, of New York City. Mr. Gibbs was formerly in the U. S. Army.

Asst. Naval Constr. Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., the hero of the bold adventure at Santiago, is a cousin of Lieut. Col. J. P. Farley, Ord. Dept., commanding Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.

Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 4th U. S. Art., has taken command of Battery C of his regiment at Fort McHenry, Md., in succession to Capt. R. P. Strong, who has been appointed Major in the Volunteer Signal Corps.

A proposition made by the good people of Greensboro, Ala., to pay off a mortgage on the home of the parents of Asst. Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, in recognition of his bravery, has been declined with thanks.

Mrs. Chas. Keller, wife of Maj. Chas. Keller, 18th U. S. Inf., and families, together with the wives and families of several other Army officers in the field, are quartered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the present.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt is quoted in the New York "Herald" as telegraphing to its editor: "It is not wonderful that the Admiral of the Spanish fleet was filled with admiration of the brave action of the Merrimac men. His reported conduct was more than chivalrous."

Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late Gen. W. W. Belknap, former Secretary of War, was married June 7 at the residence of her mother in Washington, D. C., to Mr. Barclay Henry, of Philadelphia. The bride is a very handsome woman.

The wedding on the 7th inst. of Miss Alice Belknap and Mr. William Barclay Henry, was one of the prettiest of the June weddings. Washington society will miss from its smart set Miss Belknap, who has been so much admired. Mr. and Mrs. Henry will make their home in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Sprague Winchester, who has recently been appointed Surgeon in the Army with the rank of Major, is a son of the late Judge Winchester, of Natchez, Miss., and a second cousin of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Maj. Winchester's grandmother, Mrs. Sprague, and Mrs. Howell, the mother of Mrs. Davis, were sisters.

A dispatch of May 8 from Kingston, Jamaica, conveys the assuring news that the report that Capt. John W. Philip, commander of the U. S. battleship Texas had been seriously injured by a shell during the bombardment of the Santiago fortifications on Monday is absolutely without foundation. He received no injury whatever.

Army officers lately passing through New York City are: Lieut. A. McSes. Capt. D. M. Taylor, Lieut. B. M. Koehler, Grand Hotel; Lieut. W. C. Babcock, Lieut. E. T. Brown, Murray Hill; Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, Holland House; Col. G. F. Towle, Park Avenue Hotel; Capt. T. L. Casey, Waldorf-Astoria; Maj. A. B. Taylor, The Buckingham; Maj. D. Madden, Sturtevant House; Maj. W. P. Duvall, Gilsey House.

Col. Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts; appointed an Inspector General in the Volunteer Army; first entered the service as a private in Co. A, 1st Bat. Cav., M. V. M., November, 1891, and later was promoted Corporal and 2d Lieutenant; he was appointed Inspector General, Rifle Practice, in January, 1897, on the staff of Gov. Wolcott; Adjutant of the 5th Regt., Massachusetts U. S. V., 1898, and Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Gen. F. H. Lee, 1898.

Knoxville and East Tennessee, says a Nashville paper, have reason to be proud of their many brave soldier boys who so willingly and cheerfully go to battle for their country and humanity's sake; but none are more deserving of praise than Lieut. R. E. Callan, of the U. S. Art., the gallant young officer now located at Port Tampa, Fla., in whose behalf so many Knoxville friends have offered to interest themselves to secure him a high commission in the Volunteer Army. In a letter to a friend, he gives his reasons for not wishing to change his present position for a higher position in the Volunteers, which reasons plainly show he is not possessed of mercenary motives, or that he lacks bravery to face danger.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 8: Col. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, U. S. A.; Capt. William K. Tisdell, U. S. A.; Med. Dir. G. F. Winslow, U. S. N.; Capt. J. N. Allison, U. S. A.; Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, U. S. N.; Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. Ogden Rafferty, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. W. Moses, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. A. Reed, U. S. A.; Ensign W. W. Galbraith, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. L. F. Applewhite, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. W. Rose, U. S. A.; Prof. William Harkness, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet Langdon Moore, U. S. N.; Col. H. C. Cook, U. S. A.; F. E. Owen, U. S. R. C. S.; Comdr. J. K. Winn, U. S. N.; Lieut. John Little, U. S. A.; Capt. E. S. Dudley, U. S. A.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V., who commands the 5th Army Corps, bound for Santiago de Cuba, is thus described: "He has blue eyes under heavy, shaggy brows—the blue eye which is at once kind and shrewd, with a hard glint, too, at moments. He has the 'fighting hook nose'; more than it, is commanding Roman. He has a flat chin that is at once firm and jolly. A heavy mustache of gray, and white hair, parted in the middle. Plenty of room for brains between the ear line of the facial angle and the top of his head—and this head rests with comely poise on big broad shoulders. A man not quite six feet—great soldiers have rarely been so high—with comparatively short legs and great length of trunk for breathing and digestion, for which most men of endurance and distinguished action have been noted. He stands heavy and swarthy, and, one would say, grim, were not there a hint of good humor playing underneath the composure of self-control."

Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., is quoted as being very well satisfied with the health of the Army in the field.

Lieut. H. B. Crosby, 8th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Assiniboine and is at present in command of that post.

Lieut. E. D. Scott, 6th U. S. Art., joined at Fort Monroe, Va., June 1, and is now on duty with Capt. Todd's battery, F.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, 16th U. S. Inf., to Miss N. L. Merrow, of Galveston, Texas.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., on detached service for some time past at Willets Point, has rejoined at Fort Schuyler.

Lieut. M. C. Buckey, 5th U. S. Art., is likely to receive a commission as Captain in the new regiment of Volunteer Engineers.

Capt. S. M. Swigert, 2d U. S. Cav., has resumed college duty at Lexington, Ky., from a short tour of detached service at St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary of War Alger had four members of his staff at Fernandina, Fla., this week, looking after suitable camp grounds for about 20,000 men.

Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th U. S. Art., commanding the defences at Sheridan Point, Va., raised with due ceremony on June 4, the National Flag at the post for the first time.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th Art., has taken command at Fort Scammel, Me., in succession to Lieut. A. Moses, same regiment, who is now in Philadelphia, on special recruiting duty.

A fashionable wedding to take place June 15, at Wynchurst, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson, is that of Dr. S. A. Brown, of New York City, to Miss Charlotte Cowdry, sister-in-law of Surg. O. D. Norton, U. S. N.

Capt. A. B. Dyer and V. H. Bridgeman, and Lieuts. W. F. Hancock, H. L. Hawthorne, C. C. Williams and E. D'A. Pearce, with Light Batteries D and G, 8th Art., are en route to San Francisco this week to report to Maj. Gen. Merritt.

Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, of the Engineers, has been presented by the city of Charleston, S. C., with a valuable silver water set "in grateful remembrance of valuable service rendered to the city of Charleston in 1897." With the gift go resolutions of the City Council of a very complimentary character.

President McKinley has done a graceful act in directing that the post at Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, R. I., be designated Fort Greble, in honor of the ill-fated 1st Lieut. John T. Greble, 2d Art., who was the first officer of the Regular Army killed in the war, 1861-65, falling in action at Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.

It is gratifying to learn that the New York school teachers excused to join the U. S. Army or Navy will receive their full pay. The School Board will examine into the case of every teacher who desires to enlist and excuse him if it be determined there is any special reason why the applicant would be of value in the military or naval service of the country.

A Tampa correspondent writes: Maj. Gen. Wheeler has a son, Lieut. J. Wheeler, Jr., of the artillery, who, like his father, is small of stature but full of sand. With Gen. Wheeler is his daughter Annie, young woman of 20, whose interest in the troops and the cause of free Cuba is irrepressible. But she is not content with being merely interested. She wants to accompany the Army to Cuba as a nurse, and to follow the fortunes of her father and brother.

Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., the builder of the battleship Oregon, whose run from San Francisco to join Adm. Sampson's squadron, was the best on record, left New York June 7 for St. Petersburg on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, to seek contracts for warships from the Russian government. His son, Lawrence Irving Scott, a student at Cornell University, and Dr. George Chisholm, a physician of San Francisco, accompanied him.

A correspondent says: "Charles F. McDermott and Harold Miles Blake, both sons of the Post Quartermaster Sergeant and Hospital Steward serving at Fort Missoula, Mont., have enlisted for the 18th U. S. Inf., ordered to Manila, to serve their country against a foreign enemy. Both of these young men were born and raised in the U. S. Army, are well educated, of gentlemanly deportment, and bear excellent reputations among Regular Army officers and the civil communities in which they have resided."

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., has returned to New York after devoting two weeks to a tour of inspection of the various camps in the South. He visited Mobile, Atlanta, Chickamauga, Tampa and Lakeland, and speaks very highly of the condition in which he found the soldiers who were for the first time thrown upon their own resources in camp life. Gen. Howard was sent by Dwight L. Moody as a speaker to address the soldiers and to hold religious exercises in the camps, representing the Young Men's Christian Association.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., lectured June 3 on "The Present War and Spain," at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. In the course of his address he expressed sympathy with the Queen of Spain, who, he said, was a most estimable lady. The course of the United States had procured self-government for all the people of this continent except Cuba and Porto Rico. Canada had self-government. Three times the United States had protected Cuba for Spain—once from France, once from England, and once from Mexico. Now the duty of America was to protect Cuba from Spain and her atrocities.

The officers-elect of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion are: Commander, Capt. Bertrand Rockwell, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Capt. Calvin Hood, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. William B. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Maj. and Surg. Joseph L. Wever, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut. Joseph E. Conklin, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Capt. John K. Fisher, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Capt. George Robinson, U. S. V.; Council, Capt. John D. S. Cook, U. S. V.; Maj. William S. McCaskey, U. S. A.; Col. Oscar E. Learned, U. S. V.; Maj. Jesse W. Brock, U. S. V., and Mr. Harry Hagaman.

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg. U. S. A., recount his service and say: "Besides professional skill, the gentlemanly qualities marked the perfect soldier. In all of these Companion McElderry stood conspicuous. His dignity of bearing, his politeness to inferiors, and the humblest acquaintances led to the deference, affection and respect of all. Even on the eve of his departure, how brave and uncomplaining! Racked by pain, assailed by the gloomiest apprehensions as he must have been, he communicated these to none. We remember only his ready wit, his undaunted heart, his grace of manner and his cheerful front, making all about him happy then, but deeply regretful now. The heartfelt sympathies of the Commandery are extended to his bereaved wife and mother."

Col. A. S. Kimball, Depot Q. M. U. S. A., drew an official check a few days ago for \$450,000 to pay for the hospital ship Relief.

Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Art., has left Key West for the North for a few weeks for the benefit of his health, which has suffered of late.

Capt. J. R. Kean, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., of Fort Warren, Mass., is still detained at Lynchburg, Va., by the illness of his father, which has become critical.

Maj. L. C. Overman, who resigned from the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Sept. 20, 1892, is an applicant for a commission in the new regiment of Volunteer Engineers.

Lieut. H. W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Inf., is now the "Poo-bah" of Fort Ethan Allen, Va., being the post commander, Quartermaster, Commissary and holding other minor offices.

The 18th and 23d Regts. of U. S. Inf. received a great ovation on their arrival in San Francisco May 29, en route to Manila. The ladies of the Red Cross Society were especially attentive.

Mr. Campbell Thorp Hamilton, a son of Col. John Hamilton, United States Army, is to be married June 15, at Tarrytown, N. Y., to Miss Gertrude Greene, daughter of Mr. Cyrus P. Greene.

Maj. D. H. Kinzie, 3d U. S. Art., has assumed command of the regiment on the Pacific Coast, the Colonel, M. P. Miller, and Lieutenant Colonel, W. F. Randolph, having been appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Col. Thomas H. Barber, commanding 1st New York Vols., establishes his headquarters and a portion of his regiment at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and will feel like coming among old friends, he having been stationed there several years ago, when an officer of the 1st U. S. Art., and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Hancock.

Mrs. Henry D. Welsh announces the marriage of her daughter, Laura, to Thomas Lincoln Casey, Captain of Engineers, U. S. A., at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, June 1, 1898. The happy couple will be at home to their friends at Fort Monroe, Va., where he is in charge of the defensive works of Hampton Roads and the engineering work in that district.

Among applicants examined this week for commissions in the 1st Volunteer Engineers were G. Slater Barkentin, a topographical engineer who served on the staffs of Gens. Banks and Canby in the Civil War, and who has been an officer in the British artillery; James F. Rodenbough, son of Gen. Rodenbough, U. S. A.; Frederick William Phisterer, a son of Col. Phisterer, of the Adjutant General's Office at Albany, N. Y.

The Portland "Oregonian" gives a list of retired officers of the Army living in the vicinity of Portland, with their military records, to show how well qualified they all are for any active duty which will accord with their physical condition. They are Col. W. H. Jordan, Lieut. Col. James Jackson, Capt. J. A. Sladen, Capt. A. M. Brown, Capt. W. A. Kimball, 1st Lieut. G. A. Williams, 1st Lieut. B. D. Boswell.

Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., and Dr. Nathan C. Jarvis, of 142 Madison avenue, New York, who has been acting as examiner of recruits for the Hospital Corps for several weeks, were congratulated all around at the Army Building, New York City, this week. Capt. Gorgas and Dr. Jarvis have been nominated to be Majors of Volunteers. Maj. Gorgas has been assigned to the hospital ship Relief and Maj. Jarvis to field service with the Army.

A Paris dispatch says: The marriage of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, daughter of the late Maj. George W. Dresser, U. S. A., who is well known in Paris society, as much of her life has been spent here, to Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, took place at noon June 2, in the American Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Avenue de l'Alma. Considerably before the hour at which the ceremony was to take place the handsome church was crowded. All the American colony and all the members of the Paris social world who have friendly or family ties with America were present.

A press dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, says: The interesting news was made public May 31 of the engagement of Ensign W. V. N. Powellson, U. S. N., to Miss Margaret Oliva Miller, of Wyoming, Ohio. Mr. Powellson, it will be remembered, was a prominent figure as an expert before the Maine Court of Inquiry. He is now an officer on the St. Paul, under Capt. Sigsbee. Miss Miller is a daughter of Mr. Robert S. Miller, of Wyoming, and is a bright and interesting young lady. The date of the wedding will depend on the duration of the war. Ensign Powellson is an Annapolis graduate and of Glasgow.

A dispatch of June 5 from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, refers to the special service done by Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th U. S. Art., in Porto Rico, under orders from the War Department, and says: It was done thoroughly. He entered and left the island easily, crossing from Ponce to San Juan. He found Ponce garrisoned by 1,000 regular Spanish troops, while at San Juan there were only 2,500. All the soldiers outside of San Juan were discontented. They had not received their money for some time, and the food they received was meager and of very poor quality. He also procured other valuable information.

In an article on "The Women of the Army," the writer says: "Instances of the philosophic way in which she accepts the inevitable are without number. For your true Army woman regards war and the discomforts it entails on her as a doctor's wife does his night calls or his irregular hours, or his visits to a patient with a contagious disease. It is a sad part of his profession, but a part, no matter how dire its consequences. So the Army woman—and the ideal is probably the daughter of one officer and the wife of another—packs away her pretty things and tries to think only of the prizes war can bring—not its blanks."

Secretary of War Alger's appointment of Mr. Meiklejohn, as chief of the Secret Service Bureau, does credit to his knowledge of human nature, and is widely applauded, says the New York "Tribune." The chief is a young man, barely forty, handsome and agreeable. He impresses one as a man of ideas, of great determination and force of character, and in a five minutes' conversation gives evidence of his Scotch origin. His grandfather, who bore the good old Scotch name of Andrew, was born in Stirlingshire in the last century, but immigrated to New England when he was a lad. The next generation lived in New York. Mr. Meiklejohn's parents moved West to Wisconsin, and there he was born.

A press dispatch says: One of the most notable weddings in Maine this year will be the marriage of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to Gen. Henry Kyd Douglass, of Maryland, at this fashionable resort. This reported engagement of the daughter of Gen. Grant to Gen. Douglass is one of the romantic incidents of the present day. Gen. Douglass is one of the old-time soldiers and gallants and was a prominent figure in Bar Harbor life in the eighties. He is of a very striking personality, of a decided military bearing, and is a millionaire. He fought against the North in the Civil War, has just been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and is now in the South and expects to go to Cuba. He is the last surviving member of Stonewall Jackson's staff.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL AIRS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the bands of the Regular Army and Volunteer Service play the National Airs—"Star Spangled Banner" and "America"—only in their original forms, and not mingle them in medleys with other airs. Bands frequently play those airs in fragments, or with variations, sometimes three different times during a concert, and at this time, when our patriotism is aroused to the highest degree, our National Anthem should be accorded the same respect as our National Colors.

OFFICERS AND MUSTERED OFFICERS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 1, 1898.

The following named officers will proceed to the places set after their names for the purpose of organizing the regiments of Volunteer Infantry to which they have been appointed the Colonels:

Col. Patrick H. Ray, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., to Macon, Ga.; Col. James S. Pettit, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., to Washington, D. C.; Col. Herbert H. Sargent, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., to Columbus, Miss.; Col. Lawrence D. Tyson, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., to Knoxville, Tenn.; Col. Edward A. Godwin, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf., to Memphis, Tenn.; Col. Eli H. Huggins, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., to Louisville, Ky.; Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., to New Orleans, La.; Col. Jesse M. Lee, 10th U. S. Vol. Inf., to Raleigh, N. C. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

The apportionment of territory in which these organizations will be raised will be as follows:

For the 3d Regt., Col. Ray, the States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; headquarters at Macon, Ga.

For the 4th Regt., Col. Pettit, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia; the headquarters of this regiment will be designated hereafter.

For the 5th Regt., Col. Sargent, the States of Alabama and Mississippi; headquarters at Columbus, Mississippi.

For the 6th Regt., Col. Tyson, the States of Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Knoxville, Tenn.

For the 7th Regt., Col. Godwin, the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and so much of Tennessee as lies east of a due north and south line running through the city of Cincinnati, Ohio; headquarters, Memphis, Tennessee.

For the 8th Regt., Col. Huggins, the State of Kentucky, all of Tennessee not otherwise allotted, and the Ohio Valley; headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

For the 9th Regt., Col. Crane, the State of Louisiana; headquarters, New Orleans, La.

For the 10th Regt., Col. Lee, the States of Virginia and North Carolina; headquarters, Raleigh, North Carolina.

The following officers are hereby detailed as Mustering Officers for the various regiments above named:

For the 3d Regt., Capt. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; for the 4th Regt., Capt. Wm. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf.; for the 5th Regt., 1st Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis, 4th Inf.; for the 6th Regt., 1st Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 7th Cav.; for the 7th Regt., Capt. P. E. Tripp, 10th Cav.; for the 8th Regt., 2d Lieut. J. McA. Palmer, 15th Inf.; for the 9th Regt., 1st Lieut. F. D. Webster, 20th Inf.; for the 10th Regt., 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf.

Each Mustering Officer will also act as Quartermaster and Commissary for the purposes of subsisting the Volunteers from the time of enrollment to the time of rendezvous, and for their transportation from the place of enrollment to the place of rendezvous.

Upon the receipt of this order each Mustering Officer will communicate by telegraph with the Colonel of the regiment to which he is assigned, and thereafter will hold himself in readiness to proceed to such points as the Colonel may indicate, and at which a body of recruits approximating the size of a company is awaiting muster-in to the United States service.

The Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the regiment will also proceed with the Mustering Officer to the same points; and the Colonel or one of his staff officers is authorized to proceed from the regimental headquarters to the place where each company is being organized and to conduct it to the headquarters of the regiment.

As soon as a company has been organized and mustered into service the Mustering Officer will direct its transportation to the place of rendezvous of the regiment.

For this purpose the Mustering Officers will provide themselves with the necessary transportation requests and other blanks, and will make timely requisition for such travel rations as may be necessary.

Commanding officers of regiments will so arrange their itineraries as to involve as little travel as possible.

The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

G. O. 61, H. Q. A., G. O., JUNE 1, 1898.

Under and in pursuance of the President's proclamation of May 25, 1898, calling forth Volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, and of Section 7 of an act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, which provides that no new organizations shall be accepted into the service from any State unless the organizations already in service from such State are as near to their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary, the following general rules for accomplishing the objects of said proclamation are announced by the Secretary of War for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Organizations already accepted and mustered into the United States service under the President's proclamation of April 23, 1898, will be expanded: first, by recruiting such companies thereof as have been mustered in to the maximum enlisted strength prescribed in the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, and published in G. O. No. 29, April 29, 1898, from this office; second, except for cavalry, by the organization of additional companies necessary for the completion of regiments to twelve companies, and battalions to four companies, of the maximum enlisted strength above indicated, the number of recruits required for each organization already in service will be determined by the Adjutant General of the Army, under whose direction and supervision the recruitment herein ordered will be conducted.

The following States and Territories having received under the President's first call an apportionment in excess of their combined quotas under first and second calls, will not be included in this order, viz.: Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, District of Columbia, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

With the exceptions indicated in par. 2, a recruiting party consisting of one officer and four enlisted men, one of whom should be qualified to perform clerical work, will be detailed from each battalion of a regiment and from each independent battalion already in the service, by the commanding officer thereof. In like manner a recruiting party of one officer and one enlisted man will be detailed from each company now in service and not otherwise provided for herein. Each party will be ordered to proceed to the locality where the organization for which it is to recruit was raised. Instructions for recruiting officers and blank forms will be sent to the Adjutant General of the State, to whom officers in charge of recruiting parties should apply for the same. Notifying him of the number of men he is to recruit. The names of the officers, their respective organizations and the points to which sent will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will give all further orders and instructions that may be necessary. Each recruiting officer thus detailed will also be an Acting Quartermaster.

Arrangements will be made through the Chief Quartermaster of the department within the geographical limits of which the recruiting is being done for renting, when necessary, under emergency agreements, suitable quarters for temporary recruiting stations and the furnishing of supplies therefor. Arrangements will be made with the Chief Commissary of the department, as above, for the subsistence of recruiting parties and recruits. Recruits will be sent, under charge of the most reliable one of their number, to their several regiments in small squads without uniform, arms, or equipment. Each commander detailing a recruiting officer under these instructions will promptly mail to the Chief

Commissioner and Chief Quartermaster, respectively, of the department into which the Recruiting Officer is sent, a copy of the order of detail with the signature of the Recruiting Officer inscribed upon the same.

Additional companies necessary for the completion of regiments and battalions as herein provided for, will be organized and mustered into the United States service under the same rules that governed the organization and muster-in of the troops raised under the President's proclamation of April 23, 1898, and the necessary instructions will be promulgated later.

Department, corps, and regimental commanders are intrusted with the prompt and careful execution of this order. The necessary orders for transportation and subsistence will be given by department and corps commanders, the travel enjoined being necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 26, D. COLUMBIA, MAY 31, 1898.

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V. (Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army), is relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of this department, and will report at once to Falls Church, Va., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for duty. Lieut. Col. Allison will transfer the public funds and property for which he is accountable to 1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., Ade-de-Camp, who, in addition to his other duties, will perform the duties of Chief Commissary.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

WIRT DAVIS, Major 5th Cav., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 13, DEPT. COLORADO, MAY 23, 1898.

Publishes a schedule of authorized Road Stations in the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, for the information and guidance of this command.

G. O. 6, 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, JUNE 1, 1898.

Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf., is announced as Acting Inspector General, 5th Army Corps. G. O. No. 4, C. S., from these headquarters, are revoked.

Capt. Stewart M. Brice, C. S., U. S. V., is announced as a member on the staff of the Major General commanding the 5th Army Corps.

ORGANIZATION OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

G. O. 5, 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, MAY 31, 1898.

The following troops will hold themselves in readiness to move immediately on board transports upon notification from these headquarters: 1. The 5th Army Corps. 2. The Battalion of Engineers. 3. The Detachment of the Signal Corps. 4. Five Squadrons of Cavalry, to be selected by the Commanding General of the Cavalry Division, in accordance with instructions previously given. 5. Four Batteries of Light Artillery, to be commanded by a Major to be selected by the Commanding Officer of the Light Artillery Brigade. 6. Two Batteries of Heavy Artillery, to be selected by the Commanding Officer of the Siege Artillery Battalion, with eight (8) siege guns and eight (8) field mortars. 7. The Battalion of Engineers, the Infantry and Cavalry, will be supplied with 500 rounds of ammunition per man. 8. All troops will carry, in addition to the fourteen (14) days' field rations now on hand, ten (10) days' travel rations. 9. The minimum allowance of tentage and baggage as prescribed in G. O. 54, A. G. O., C. S., will be taken. 10. In addition to the rations specified in par. 8 of this order, the Chief Commissary will provide sixty (60) days' field rations for the entire command. 11. All recruits and extra baggage, the latter to be stored, carefully piled and covered, will be left in camp, in charge of a commissioned officer, to be selected by the Regimental Commander. Where there are no recruits available, the necessary guard only will be left. 12. Travel rations will be drawn, at once, by the several commands, as indicated in par. 8.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

E. J. McCLEERNAND, A. A. G.

G. O. 8, 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, JUNE 2, 1898.

Publishes suggestions to Commanding and Medical Officers for the prevention of yellow fever, and the preservation of the health of the United States forces in the Tropics, by Dr. John Guiteras, U. S. A. This is a very important order, which should receive the attention it deserves. Dr. Guiteras does not favor the regular administration of quinine to prevent malaria, and only the very moderate use of alcoholic drinks mentioned by him. Specific directions are given for the use of fruits and vegetables of the tropics; spring water is abundant in Cuba and usually good, but water not obtained from springs should be boiled. Bathing is recommended; the use of linen or cotton in preference to flannel and the avoidance of wet clothing and wet feet. Where hammocks are not available the tall grass found in Cuba can be used in lieu of straw. Exercise between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. should be avoided. To escape yellow fever the troops should be kept as far as practicable out of the cities, and their camps quarantined against its introduction. Fresh air and sunlight are excellent disinfectants, provided every article is exposed. Yellow fever is not directly transmissible, and patients or suspects should be isolated. Articles subject to contagion being disinfected.

CIRCULAR 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 4, 1898.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Extra Duty Pay.—The provisions of Section 6 of the act approved April 23, 1898 (General Orders, No. 29, A. G. O., April 29, 1898), abolishing extra duty pay in time of war, applies to enlisted men in every department of the Army, and, as war existed when the act was passed, enlisted men ceased to be entitled to extra duty pay upon the date of its approval.—[S-5677 A. G. O., 98.]

2. Battalion Commanders.—As the command of a regiment, in the absence of field officers, by force of law passes directly to the senior captain on duty therewith, it is deemed proper that the permanent command of battalions should be vested in the senior officers of the regiment present, next in rank to the regimental commander.—[Decision Sec. War, May 24, 1898-78808 A. G. O.]

3. Uniform.—The insignia of rank prescribed for the blouse for all commissioned officers authorized by par. 2, O. G. 39, May 9, 1898, from this office, will be of the same material and design as now prescribed for officers' undress coats in the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States. The coat of arms and the number of regiment will be of gold embroidery or gold or gilt metal.

The fair or russet leather shoes or boots, authorized by the above mentioned order for mounted officers, will be of the pattern now prescribed.—[Decision Sec. War, June 4, 1898-73396 B. A. G. O.]

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Treasury Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C., May 31, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the National Bank of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla., a depository of public moneys, has this day been specially designated for the reception, safe keeping and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department, said action being taken in order that the bank may legally retain on deposit disbursing funds of 1st Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, A. C. S., who has recently opened an account therewith. Respectfully yours,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

ASSIGNMENTS OF BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 3, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments of Brigadier Generals of Volunteers are announced: Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, to command the Department of Colorado, Denver, Colo.; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, to Maj. Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen.

George L. Gillespie, to the 1st Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt; Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, to the 1st Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernest, to Maj. Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, to the 7th Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, to the 2d Corps, Falls Church, Va.; Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, to command the light artillery, Tampa, Fla.; Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, to Maj. Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Charles King, to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt; Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, to Maj. Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, to the 1st Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, to the 2d Corps, Falls Church, Va.; Brig. Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, to the 7th Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson, to the 2d Corps, Falls Church, Va.; Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, to the 4th Corps, Mobile, Ala.; Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, to the 1st Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, to the 7th Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, to Maj. Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt; Brig. Gen. Charles Fitzsimons, to the 7th Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Hudson, to the 4th Corps, Mobile, Ala.; Brig. Gen. James Bush Lincoln, to the 4th Corps, Mobile, Ala.; Brig. Gen. James R. Waties, to Maj. Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Neilson Cole, to the 2d Corps, Falls Church, Va.; Brig. Gen. William C. Oates, to the 4th Corps, Mobile, Ala.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

HOSPITALS STEWARDS—RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

G. O. 62, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 3, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2, G. O. 37, of Aug. 13, 1896, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

From and after this date, the issue of the full dress uniform to Hospital Stewards, Acting Hospital Stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will be discontinued, and an equivalent allowance in money value of white cotton duck clothing will be made instead, and authority is hereby granted to issue, free of charge, to each of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, entitled to wear them, two pairs of service chevrons per annum.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"An act to amend Sections 10 and 13 of an act entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 10 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, be, and the same is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following, to wit: And provided, That officers of the Regular Army shall be eligible for such staff appointments, and shall not be held to vacate their offices in the Regular Army by accepting the same, but shall be entitled to receive only the pay and allowances of their staff rank; Provided further, That officers of the Regular Army receiving commissions in regiments of engineers, or any other commissions in the Volunteer Army, shall not be held to vacate their offices in the Regular Army by accepting the same, but shall be entitled to receive only the pay and allowances of such volunteer rank while serving as such.

Sec. 2. That Section 13 of said act is amended so as to read as follows:

"That the Governor of any State or Territory may, with the consent of the President, appoint officers of the Regular Army in the grades of field officers in organizations of the Volunteer Army, and the President may appoint officers of the Regular Army in the grade of field officers in organizations of the Volunteer Army raised in the District of Columbia and the Indian Territory, and in the regiments possessing special qualifications, provided for in Section 6 of an act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and in Section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 11, 1898; and officers thus appointed shall be entitled to retain their rank in the Regular Army: Provided, That not more than one officer of the Regular Army shall hold a commission in any one regiment of the Volunteer Army at the same time; And provided further, That officers so appointed shall be entitled to receive only the pay and allowances of their rank in the Volunteer organization.

Approved May 28, 1898.

An act to suspend certain provisions of law relating to Hospital Stewards in the United States Army, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all provisions of law limiting the number of Hospital Stewards in service at any one time to 100, and requiring that a person to be appointed a Hospital Steward shall first demonstrate his fitness therefor by actual service of not less than twelve months as Acting Hospital Steward, and that limit the amount to be expended for the pay of civil employees in the Medical Department of the Army in one year to \$40,000, be, and the same are hereby suspended during the existing war: Provided, That the increase of Hospital Stewards under this act shall not exceed 100.

Approved June 2, 1898.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 10, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JUNE 1, 1898.

Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. V., recently promoted from Colonel 3d Art., is relieved from further duty in this Department, to enable him to comply with War Department orders, assigning him to other duties.

He will transfer the command of his regiment and the duties assigned him in Department G. O. 6, C. S., to Maj. D. H. Kinsie, 3d Art.

By authority of the Secretary of War, the following troops are hereby relieved from further duty in this Department and will be reported, under the command of Maj. F. W. Hess, 3d Art., to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., for duty in the Department of the Pacific, viz.: Battery G, 3d Art.; Battery H, 3d Art.; Battery K, 3d Art.; Battery L, 3d Art.

To enable him to comply with orders telegraphed from Headquarters of the Army, May 31, Capt. George Ruhein, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., is hereby relieved from temporary duty as Chief Quartermaster at these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

EDWARD FIELD, Major, 2d Art., A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 3, 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, JUNE 3.

The Secretary of War having directed that regimental recruiting Officers, under G. O. 27, C. S., H. Q. A., A. G. O., remain out until their regiments approach the maximum, the Commanding Officers of regiments of this command will be governed accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

E. J. McCLEERNAND, A. A. G.

G. O. 21, D. EAST, JUNE 6, 1898.

The senior officer of artillery at fortifications in this department will command the artillery at his post and will be responsible for the proper organization and efficiency of the artillery defence. He will be responsible for the condition of the armament, magazines, ammunition and artillery material of every kind and for the drill and instruction of the artillery troops. In case the Regular Artillery troops at any post are not sufficient to properly man all the guns he will apply for such officers, companies, or details from the Infantry supports to be assigned to these duties as may be necessary. At fortifications where no artillery troops are stationed the post commander will select such companies or number of troops as shall be necessary to properly serve the guns and assign them to that duty. With a view to securing desired efficiency, not less than three hours' drill a day, Sunday excepted, will be held by all troops.

By command of Brig. Gen. Frank.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, 1ST DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, MAY 30.

Capt. Philip Reade, 3d U. S. Inf., having reported at those headquarters, is assigned to duty as Inspector General of this Division.

By command of Brig. Gen. Kent.

A. C. SHARPE, A. G.

G. O. 4, 1ST DIV., 5TH ARMY CORPS, TAMPA, MAY 31.

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Inf., and Capt. Philip Reade, 3d U. S. Inf., having been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and Inspector General, respectively, of Headquarters, with rank of Major, par. I, G. O. 2, and par. I, G. O. 3, C. S., these Headquarters, are modified accordingly.

By command of Brig. Gen. Kent.

(Signed) A. C. SHARPE, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The assignment of Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., as Inspector General at Headquarters of the Army, to date May 30, 1898, is announced (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, at Tampa, Fla., for assignment to the command of a brigade. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John S. Witcher, Chief Paymr., Department of Columbia, will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on June 1, 1898. (S. O. 88, D. Col., May 26.)

Maj. William P. Duvall, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Maj. James B. Quinal will, in addition to his present duties, relieve 1st Lieut. Charles S. Riché (Colonel, 1st U. S. Vol. Inf.), of all duties now in his charge under the Chief of Engineers, and of all money and property accountability pertaining thereto. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Comy. Sergt. John Flach, at Atlanta, Ga., is transferred to Fort Constitution, N. H. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Capt. Frank R. Keefer and Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. J. B. Anderson will proceed to Fort Columbus for duty. (Washington Barracks, May 31.)

Maj. Frank E. Nye, Comy. of Sub., Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Chattanooga, Tenn., will make as many journeys from time to time, as may be necessary, between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will take station in Washington, D. C., for special duty. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 68, C. S., as directs Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., to pay the troops on duty in Alaska for the muster of April 30, 1898, is revoked, and Maj. John S. Witcher, Chief Paymr. of the Department, is assigned to make the payment of the troops in camps at Dyes and Wrangell, Alaska, on the muster of April 30, 1898. (S. O. 88, D. Col., May 26.)

Maj. John S. Witcher, Chief Paymr., Department of Columbia, will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on June 1, 1898. (S. O. 88, D. Col., June 1.)

Payments of troops in the Department of Columbia, on the muster of May 31, 1898, will be made by Maj. John S. Witcher, Chief Paymr. of the Department, in person at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Stevens, Fort Canby, and by check or currency, shipped by express, at Fort Spokane, Wash., Fort Sherman, Idaho, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Boise Barracks, Idaho, and troops in camps at Dyes and Wrangell, Alaska. (S. O. 88, D. Col., May 26.)

Capt. John T. French, Jr., Asst. Q. M., will relieve Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Asst. Q. M., of his duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at St. Paul, to enable the latter to comply with the requirements of par. 33, of the same order.

Capt. J. T. French, Jr., Asst. Q. M., of Sub., of his duties as Commissary of the Department, and Purchasing Commissary in St. Paul, to enable the latter to comply with the requirements of par. 24, S. O. 121, C. S., H. Q. A. (S. O. 77, D. D., June 1.)

The Commanding Officer of Fort Keogh, Mont., will send Hosp. Stwd. Gus J. Westerdahl to Fort Thomas, Ky., and Acting Hosp. Stwd. Henry Johnson, Hospital Corps, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (S. O. 77, D. E., June 1.)

The leave for ten days granted Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg., is extended five days. (S. O. 123, D. E., June 7.)

Ord. Sergt. Emil Landman will report to the Commanding Officer of Fort Washington, Md., June 22, for discharge and re-enlistment, and then return to Fort Foote, Md. (S. O. 123, D. E., June 7.)

Maj. William W. McCommon, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty at Department of Colorado, in order to enable him to report to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis for assignment to duty. (S. O. 58, D. Cal., May 28.)

Acting Asst. Surg. John F. Minor, U. S. A., will report every morning at the Presidio of San Francisco, for the purpose of assisting the Post Surgeon in the examination of recruits. (S. O. 58, D. Col., May 28.)

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., is hereby relieved from the operation of par. 1, S. O. 51, C. S., D. Cal. (S. O. 58, D. Cal., May 28.)

Maj. Robert H. White, Surg., is placed on temporary duty as Examiner of Recruits at these headquarters, and as assistant to the Chief Surgeon of the Department in his duties of Attending Surgeon. (S. O. 59, D. Cal., May 28.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Z. Taylor Malady, U. S. A., now in San Francisco, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (S. O. 59, D. Cal., May 30.)

A contract has been made with Dr. Harry D. Niles, of Salt Lake City, Utah, for duty as Acting Asst. Surg. at Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O. 65, D. Colo., May 31.)

Par. 14, S. O. 124, May 27, 1898, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., to pay the troops to May 31, 1898, at Fort Caswell, N. C., and Wilmington, Del., in person, and to direct Maj. George W. Fishback, Additional Paymr., to report to Maj. C. Muhlenberg for duty in connection with his payments, and to accompany him

mauga National Park, Ga., for duty, under direction of Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Asst. Q. M. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, for assignment to duty: Capt. Charles R. Miller, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V.; Capt. Lars Anderson, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., recently appointed, will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., for instructions. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. William K. Alexander, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Mobile, Ala., and report in person to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, 4th Army Corps, for duty as Assistant Quartermaster, under his direction. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Morton J. Henry, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place, for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. V. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Par. 16, S. O. 69, March 24, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to Acting Hosp. Stwd. Max Werner, is revoked. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Max Werner, now at Eagle Pass, Tex., is transferred to Key West, Fla. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

The following assignments of stations and duties of officers of the U. S. V. Signal Corps, to take effect June 1, 1898, are ordered: Col. Henry M. C. Dunwoody will take temporary station at Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for duty in connection with the organization and equipment of the U. S. Vol. Signal Corps; Maj. George P. Scriven will take station at Atlanta, Ga., and there await special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Maj. William A. Glassford will report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for duty as Signal Officer of the 1st Army Corps; Maj. Joseph E. Maxfield, now at Tampa, Fla., will assume command of the war balloon sections at that point, and report by letter to Lieut. Col. James Allen, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, staff of the Major General Commanding the Army, Key West, Fla. Maj. Maxfield and the balloon detachment will remain attached to the 5th Army Corps under the orders of Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., until further orders; Maj. Frank Greene will report in person to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., Tampa, Fla., for duty as Signal Officer of the 5th Army Corps; Capt. J. E. Brady, Jr., will take station at Tampa, Fla., and perform special duty under orders from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; 2d Lieut. Francis Creighton, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., will remain on duty with the Signal Corps detachment at that point until further orders; 2d Lieut. William M. Talbott, now at Atlanta, Ga., will remain on duty with the Signal Corps detachment at that point until further orders; 1st Lieut. Philip J. Perkins, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will report to Maj. Richard E. Thompson, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, at San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., commanding the Light Artillery Brigade, 1st Army Corps, for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army, for further orders. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. John C. Breckinridge, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, and report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the troops at that place for duty as Assistant Quartermaster, under the direction of Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Lars Anderson, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report in person to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Maj. George S. Hobart, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding 7th Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. John L. Sehon, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. V., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

The following assignments of officers of the Medical Department are made: Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., commanding Cavalry Division, for duty; Capt. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., for duty; Capt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 6th U. S. Cav., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, and report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., 1st Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for duty; Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 9th U. S. Cav., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, and report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., 1st Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for duty; Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 4th U. S. Inf., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, and report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding 1st Army Corps, for duty; Capt. Henry R. Raymond, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 13th U. S. Inf., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, and report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., 1st Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Maj. Charles L. Helmann, Surg., now at Fort Adams, R. I., is detailed to examine recruits at Providence, R. I., for the 1st Regt., Rhode Island Vols. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Maj. Campbell E. McMichael, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding 2d Army Corps, for duty with that Corps. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

1st Lieut. Charles S. Riché, C. E., will report to Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., president of the Examining Board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

The following named officers of the U. S. Vol. Signal Corps will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Frank Greene, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, for duty: 1st Lieut. Julian P. Wooten, 2d Lieut. George C. Burnell. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Acting Asst. Surg. James B. Ferguson, U. S. A., will proceed from Olivia, Minn., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. William H. Anderson, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., now in Washington, D. C., will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, for instructions. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

2d Lieut. James R. Steele, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Joseph E. Maxfield, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U. S. A. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. Robert H. Beckham and Frederick W. Hyde, Comys. of Sub., U. S. V., recently appointed, will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence, in Washington, D. C., for instructions. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Maj. William W. McCammon, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as Adj't. General of that Department. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. William H. Anderson, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will

proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., are temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and will report in person to Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V., for duty as Assistant Adj't. Gen. and Adde-Camp, respectively, and accompany him to the station of the 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. V., 7th Army Corps, for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, O. D., will make one visit to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and one visit to the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., pertaining to the inspection of 3.2-inch guns. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

1st Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C. E., will remain on his present duties at Sandy Hook, N. J., under the immediate orders of Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E., until June 30, 1898, when he will return to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Daniel B. Devore, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, 2d Army Corps, for duty with a brigade. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Ruper Norton, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg., in charge of General Hospital at that place, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

So much of par. 3, S. O. 124, May 27, 1898, H. Q. A., as directs Acting Asst. Surg. T. S. Dabney, U. S. A., to proceed to Tampa, Fla., is revoked, and he will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the firing of samples of powder for 10-inch rifle. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. George O. Squier, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, in addition to his duties as Signal Officer, Dept. of the East, will take station in New York city. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

The following changes in the assignments to duty of Chief Engineers, U. S. Vols., are made: Lieut. Col. William M. Black will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty as Chief Engineer of the 5th Army Corps; Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby will proceed to Chickamauga for assignment to duty as Chief Engineer of the 3d Army Corps; Maj. Hugh H. Gordon, Chief Engineer, U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., and report in person, within twelve days over and above the time necessary to make the journey in the usual course of travel, to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for assignment to duty; Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., for duty with the 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. William D. Crosby, Asst. Surg., will report to the Major General commanding the Department of the Pacific, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Assignments to duty of the following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., are ordered: Acting Asst. Surg. Richard P. Strong and Henry E. Wetherill, to Tampa, Fla.; Acting Asst. Surg. Edward Schreiner, to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Acting Asst. Surg. Frederick McG. Hartsock, to New York City, with the U. S. Hospital Ship Relief. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

1st Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed from Governors Island, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for instructions. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will proceed at once to the places hereinafter specified, and report for duty as indicated: Capt. William E. English, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., to Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty with the Cavalry Division commanded by Maj. Gen. Wheeler; Capt. James R. Hosmer, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., to Dunn Loring, Va., and report to Maj. Medad C. Martin, Q. M., U. S. V., for temporary duty under his direction; Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Maj. Gen. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Maj. Charles H. Heyl, Asst. Adj't. Gen. (appointed from Captain 2nd Inf.), is relieved from further duty as Adj't. General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, and will report in person for duty to the Adj't. General of the Army. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward C. Poéy, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits to the California Powder Works, Santa Cruz, Cal. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. William H. Johnston, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Coppinger, 4th Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Sherrell Babcock and Harry S. New, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Robert H. Beckham, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that Division. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

The following named officers of the U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will take temporary station at Washington Barracks, D. C.: Capt. William H. Lamar, 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Thompson, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Thomas R. J. Campbell. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. James B. McLaughlin, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will report in person to Maj. William A. Glassford, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, Signal Officer, 1st Army Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Richard P. Strong, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., for assignment to duty as Signal Officer of the 2d Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

2d Lieut. Basil O. Lenor, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. V., for assignment to duty under the direction of Maj. Richard P. Strong, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding eight visits to the works of the Robert Poole & Son Company, Woodbury Station, Baltimore, Md., during the month of June, on business pertaining to the inspection of the manufacture of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Comy. Sergt. Hubert Franklin, now at Madison Barracks, New York, is detailed for duty on the U. S. Hospital Ship Relief. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. John E. McMahon, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will report in person to the Commanding General of the U. S. troops at Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

The following named Hospital Stewards (appointed June 3, 1898), are assigned to duty as follows: Henry Hartung, with 8d Inf., Tampa, Fla.; Benjamin Vitos, Willets Point, N. Y.; George H. Arnold, camp at Skagway, Alaska; Henry C. Senechal, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Frank J. Harvey, camp near Tampa, Fla.; Joseph Waters, camp near Tampa, Fla.; Herman W. Riess, Fort Delaware, Del.; Theodore H. Connor, with 9th Inf., camp near Tampa, Fla.; Oscar Gabsch, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Joseph G. McWilliams, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Joseph G. McWilliams, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Patrick O'Reilly, West Point, N. Y.; Robert Marsden, Hospital Ship Relief, New York city; Matthew Neil, with 4th Art., camp near Tampa, Fla.; Henry Johnson, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Henry B. Staley, with Light Battery F, 3d Art., Tampa, Fla.; George Gibbons, with 10th Inf., Tampa, Fla.; Benjamin T. Raikes, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Martin Simmel, with 9th Cav., camp near Tampa, Fla.; Clinton F. Henderson, with 17th Inf., camp near Tampa, Fla.; Joseph H. Manning, with 10th Cav., camp near Tampa, Fla.; Archibald I. Neiley, with 20th Inf., Tampa, Fla.; Clarence B. Hodgdon, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Henry F. Stoddard, with 2d Inf., Tampa, Fla.; Anton Gumness, Fort Riley, Kan.; Charles W. Cramer, San Carlos, Ariz.; Richard S. Noaks, Fort Point, Galveston, Tex. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and pay the 1st Tennessee Inf. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. William H. Anderson, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed from Olivia, Minn., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. William H. Anderson, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., now in Washington, D. C., will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, for instructions. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

2d Lieut. James R. Steele, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Joseph E. Maxfield, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U. S. A. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Robert H. Beckham and Frederick W. Hyde, Comys. of Sub., U. S. V., recently appointed, will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence, in Washington, D. C., for instructions. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Lars Anderson, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., will

proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., are temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and will report in person to Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V., for duty as Assistant Adj't. Gen. and Adde-Camp, respectively, and accompany him to the station of the 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

Capt. Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. V., 7th Army Corps, for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O. D., will make one visit to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and one visit to the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., pertaining to the inspection of 3.2-inch guns. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

1st Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C. E., will remain on his present duties at Sandy Hook, N. J., under the immediate orders of Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E., until June 30, 1898, when he will return to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Daniel B. Devore, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, 2d Army Corps, for duty with a brigade. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Ruper Norton, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg., in charge of General Hospital at that place, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the arrival of Maj. James M. Moody, Chief Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., to relieve him from duty as Commissary on the staff of Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., 4th Army Corps, and will assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Mobile, Ala. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Mobile, Ala., for duty as Signal Officer of the 4th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., (Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.), will report to Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Comy. Gen. of Sub., for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., U. S. A., will pay in person to the troops of the 2d Army Corps, Falls Church, Va., to May 31, 1898. Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr., U. S. A., and Maj. Frank M. Hammond and George C. Stewart, Additional Paymr., will report in person to Maj. Baird, for duty in connection with this payment. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Mobile, Ala., for duty as Signal Officer of the 4th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

1st Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty with the Signal Corps Balloon Detachment at that point. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Acting Asst. Surg. J. R. Shannon, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

2d Lieut. William M. Talbott, U. S. Signal Corps, will proceed from Atlanta to Mobile for duty. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Hosp. Stwd. Herman Harbers is transferred to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed fifteen visits during the months of June, July and August, 1898, to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of Colt's revolvers. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Col. George H. Burton, Ingr. Gen., is relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of the Lakes, and will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty in the office of the Inspector General. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Maj. Philip Reade, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. V., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

1st Lieut. Wm. F. M. Rogers, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed from New London, Conn., to Washington Barracks, and report to Col. Henry C. Dunwoody, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Capt. Geo. O. Squier, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will report to Commissary General, Dept. East, for assignment to duty in that Department. Capt. Squier will take station in New York city. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Maj. John G. D. Knight is relieved from attending meetings at Fort Monroe, Va., Board on Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Maj. Wm. D. Jenkins, Chief Engr., U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga for duty with 6th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Col. Willard Young, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., will proceed to the following named places, in connection with the recruitment of a regiment of Volunteer Engineers: Springfield, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Fort Sheridan, Ill. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa for duty. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Acting Asst. Surg. S. M. Gonzalez, U. S. A., will proceed from Pensacola to Tampa for duty. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Orders to Capt. Ogden Raftery revoked, and he will report to Maj. Gen. Graham at Falls Church. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Maj. John G. Evans, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

Maj. Henry H. Cariton, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga for duty. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., is granted leave until further orders to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the 1st Regt. Missouri Vols. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

1st Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

The C. O., Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will send with the Headquarters and Band, 4th Cav., under orders to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., detachments for Troops L and M, 4th Cav., each detachment consisting of five men to be taken from Troops A and G, and designated by name by the regimental commander. (S. O. 89, D. Col., May 27.)

Leave until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel, 14th Regt., New York Vols., is granted Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Culliford H. Murray, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Brown University, Providence, R. I., and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

Troop E, 4th Cav. (McGrath's), is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed on June 4 by rail from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty in the Department of the Pacific. (S. O. 93, D. Col., June 2.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Maj. Gen. James P. Wade, Commanding 3d Army Corps, for duty as Aide-de-Camp. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The retirement of Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav., as a Major, upon the finding of an Examining Board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Major of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from May 31, 1898, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 6th U. S. Art., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Frank Greene, U. S. V. Signal Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 6th Cav., is extended seven days. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., Fort Duchesne, Utah. (S. O. 65, D. Col., May 31.)

Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., and will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., and take station. (S. O. 65, D. Col., May 31.)

2d Lieut. E. L. King, 7th Cav., Regimental Recruiting Officer, will proceed from Denver to Pueblo, Colo. (S. O. 66, D. Col., June 3.)

Troop F, 7th Cav. (Capt. Sickel's), now on temporary duty at Fort Huachuca, A. T., will take permanent station at that post. (S. O. 66, D. Col., June 3.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. Vols., Commanding Department of Dakota, for appointment and duty as Aide-de-Camp. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

So much of par. 32, S. O. 116, May 18, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th Cav., is so amended as to direct him to proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., via Fort Meade, S. D., for the purpose of transferring the public property for which he is accountable. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., is designated as Special Inspector, and will proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., for the purpose of inspecting unserviceable property. (S. O. 74, D. D., May 27.)

2d Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, 8th Cav., Fort Yates, N. D., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and assume command of that post, relieving Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th Cav. (S. O. 74, D. D., May 27.)

1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 8th Cav., will proceed to Chickamauga for duty as Assistant Quartermaster. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

Col. David Perry, 9th Cav., is ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. Vols., Col. 1st U. S. Art., president of the Army Retiring Board, at Governors Island, New York City, for examination. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave granted Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art., is extended three months, on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Corp. J. P. O'Donnell and Pvt. G. O. Smith, Light Battery 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

Corp. T. J. Guiffroye, K, 2d Art., is detailed Acting Post Quartermaster Sergeant. (Fort Constitution, May 31.)

Corps. P. Ganson and F. J. Gadway, Battery D; Corp. O. Ellison, A; and E. S. Gulliver and A. J. Marshall, B, 2d Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Corp. T. J. Driscoll, C, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., is extended seven days. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

The following transfers are ordered in the 2d Art.: 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble (Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V.), from Light Battery F to Battery K; 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds, from Battery K to Light Battery F. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 79, April 5, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 3d Art., for duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1898, is revoked. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

1st Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art., will proceed to Carson City, Nev., for the purpose of mustering into the United States service the 1st Troop Independent Nevada Cavalry. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. I. E. Park, M, 4th Art., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Washington Barracks, May 29.)

Sergt. R. Scarlett, K, 4th Art., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Sheridan Point, Va., June 2.)

1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art., having relinquished regimental Adjutancy in consequence of appointment as Major, and Asst. Adj't. Gen. of Vols., 1st Lieut. I. A. Haynes, Q. M., is appointed Acting Adjutant. (4th Art., June 2.)

Corp. T. Myer, C, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant. Corp. Hugh Bryne and L. C. Brown, D, 4th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Sergt. J. J. Wittpenn, A, 4th Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Washington, May 14.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN L. RODGERS.

Corps. O. Patton and E. B. Root, Light Battery F, 5th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. H. A. Reed, 5th Art. (Fort Monroe, June 3.)

1st Lieut. G. G. Gatley, 5th Art., is appointed Engineer Officer. (Fort Wadsworth, June 3.)

2d Lieut. G. M. McCloskey, 5th Art., is detailed Counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hancock, June 5.)

Sergt. G. Geiling, A, 5th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Hancock, June 7.)

2d Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Hancock, June 7.)

Corps. W. Sperber, E. D. Soules, and Max Fack, B, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

6th ARTILLERY—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Light Battery D, 6th Art. (Capt. Alexander B. Dyer), at Washington Barracks, and Light Battery G, 6th Art. (Capt. Victor H. Bridgeman), at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Pacific. (S. O. 120, D. E., June 3.)

Maj. Frank C. Grugan, 6th Art., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in command of Light Batteries D and G, 6th Art., ordered to that point by par. 1, S. O. 120. (S. O. 121, D. E., June 4.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. F. A. Pearce, 6th Art. (Fort Monroe, June 6.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. J. L. Wilson, 6th Art. (Fort McHenry, June 3.)

The following transfers and assignments of Lieutenants, 6th Art., are made: 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Hancock, from Light Battery G to Battery H; 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim, from Battery H to Light Battery G; 2d Lieut. Ernest D. Scott is relieved from further duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will proceed to Commanding Officer, Washington Barracks, for duty with Light Battery D. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Sergt. A. F. Patton, E, 7th Art., is detailed on Reg. Rec. Service. (Fort Preble, June 5.)

Corps. D. Roush and S. P. Ames, L, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

Sergt. R. Kline, B, 7th Art., is detailed in charge of detachment of recruits. (Fort Slocum, June 2.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 7th Art., is detailed Signal and Range Officer, in charge of Schools, Garden, etc. (Fort Preble, June 2.)

Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Myer, June 8.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. George W. H. Stouch, 3d Inf., is relieved as Acting Indian Agent at the Crow Agency, Mont., to which he was assigned, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 5th Inf. (Major 21st Kansas Vols.), is relieved from further duty in connection with Kansas Volunteers at Topeka, Kan., and will proceed to join his regiment, 21st Kansas Vols. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

1st Lieut. Charles C. Clark, 5th U. S. Inf., will assume charge of the Signal Detachment, field telegraph train and appurtenances, at Fort McPherson, Ga. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, 6th Inf., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and join his company. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., is relieved as Acting Indian Agent at the Crow Agency, Mont., and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Ballard, 10th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Major 1st Battalion Colored Inf., Alabama Vols. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf., upon completion of his final report pertaining to his duties as A. A. C. S. in connection with the muster-in of volunteers at Atlanta, Ga., will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Q. M. Sergt. George W. F. Sturley, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at Dyers, Alaska, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 89, D. Col., May 27.)

15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

2d Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty with 9th Inf., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf., is temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, to take effect upon the completion of the annual examinations, and will then proceed to Chickamauga, and report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty on his staff until August 20, 1898, when he will rejoin his proper station. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

2d Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., 16th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, Wash., and will transfer all public property for which he is accountable to Ord. Sergt. Bartholomew Coughlin, U. S. A., who will assume charge thereof. (S. O. 89, D. Col., May 27.)

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., is relieved from college duty at Northfield, Vt., and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, and assume command of the post, and of construction work there. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. William H. W. James, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of New Mexico, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Fort Schuyler. Detail: Maj. T. E. Wilcox, Capt. J. E. Eastman, and Lieuts. E. D. Hoyle and M. G. Krayenbuhl. (Fort Schuyler, June 1.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum. Detail: Capt. E. L. Swift, Lieuts. W. J. Snow, J. E. Stephens and P. R. Ward. (Fort Slocum, June 1.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Adams. Detail: Capt. A. G. Taylor and Lieuts. H. Rowan, H. F. Jackson and S. C. Vestal. (Fort Adams, June 2.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Myer. Detail: Capts. H. R. Lemly and V. H. Bridgeman, Lieuts. J. F. Brady and W. D. Newbill. (Fort Myer, June 2.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Monroe. Detail: Capts. J. D. C. Hoskins, G. E. Sage, W. B. Homer, and A. Slaker. (Fort Monroe, June 3.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capts. B. K. Roberts and J. H. Mather, Lieuts. R. S. White and S. F. Bottoms. (Fort Hancock, June 5.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capts. B. K. Roberts and J. E. Wehrly and Lieuts. J. E. Mather and S. F. Bottoms. (Fort Hancock, June 6.)

Garrison C. M., Washington Barracks. Detail: Capt. F. Fugler, Lieuts. Haynes, H. L. Hawthorne and W. S. Alexander. (Washington Barracks, June 6.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum. Detail: Lieuts. W. J. Snow, A. S. Conklin, P. R. Ward, and J. E. Stephens. (Fort Slocum, June 8.)

At Camp Ebe W. Tunnell, Middletown, Del., June 13. Detail: Maj. Theo Townsend, Capts. Albert F. Matlack, John F. Brennan, Harry B. Carter, Edwin R. Rutan, 1st Lieuts. William H. Wheatley, Arthur E. Reynolds, George W. Sasse, Harry L. Wootten, 2d Lieuts. John H. Hammons, Roger O. Mason, Lewis R. Springer, William T. Watson, Jr., 1st Del. Vol. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Taylor, 1st Del. Vol. Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 124, D. E., June 8.)

John F. Brennan, Harry B. Carter, Edwin R. Rutan, 1st Lieuts. William H. Wheatley, Arthur E. Reynolds, George W. Sasse, Harry L. Wootten, 2d Lieuts. John H. Hammons, Roger O. Mason, Lewis R. Springer, William T. Watson, Jr., 1st Del. Vol. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Taylor, 1st Del. Vol. Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 124, D. E., June 8.)

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

The 2d Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Graham, whose headquarters are at Camp Russell, A. A. Alger, Va., has been organized into divisions and brigades as follows:

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jecting vessels in which there is a large proportion of wood to shell fire. In the next place, we have a luminous illustration of the folly of engaging ships with old guns

New York Letter.

MAY 26, 1898.

Last night I attended a meeting held by the veterans of my old Regiment, to provide comforts and necessities for the active Regiment which has been called to the field.

I want to quote to you, as near as I can from memory, from a speech that was made by a veteran who had served with the Regiment in the War of the Rebellion:

"One of the hardest things for a man in active service to do is to keep himself and his clothing clean. Scarcity of water sometimes necessitates an economy in its use, and it is a difficult matter to wash the body or the clothing when the necessary amount of water is to be saved from the drinking allowance. The best quality of soap is absolutely essential to a man so situated, and I suggest that we procure a supply of soap and send it to the Regiment. The only kind of soap they should have is the kind that floats. Imagine performing your ablutions or attending to your laundry on the banks of a stream that has been made muddy, perhaps, by many others using it for the same purpose, and your soap sinking, and you having to dive for it. Any one who has experienced this misfortune knows what it means to suffer such a loss. I move that a supply of Ivory Soap be sent to the front, because it floats."

D

against others armed with long-range weapons of great power and penetration. The possession of these was, indeed, the real and decisive factor in Adm. Dewey's victory."

A Louisville correspondent sends the cheering news that the Kentucky distillers propose to send 50,000 bottles of whisky to Cuba for the American soldiers when they occupy the island; also to Porto Rico and perhaps to Manila. Col. Thomas H. Shirley, says the writer, after years of experimenting, has made a small bottle which holds one drink. It is bottles of this kind, filled with the best product of the State, that will be presented to the soldiers. In the hot countries to be invaded, Kentuckians argue, the soldiers will need small doses of Bourbon to make them fight. The intention is good, but the "dose" seems rather small.

One of the bills now before Congress provides for refunding duties collected in 1863 on arms imported by the State of New York and used by troops mustered into the service of the United States. The foreign cost of the arms was refunded by the United States, but the State was not reimbursed for the duty expended, which was unquestionably a part of the cost. The difficulty experienced by the several States in obtaining payment from the General Government of claims for war expenses audited, admitted to be just, is said to explain the condition of some of the State troops when they were mustered into the service of the United States under the late call to arms. The State authorities resolved that they would refrain, so far as they could, from trusting anything to Uncle Sam's slow methods of repayment. One regiment we have heard of arrived in camp with only half a dozen muskets which had been considerably furnished to them for guard duty. Thus has the wicked procrastination of Congress brought its punishment. It is short settlements that make long friends, and there is no creditor so accomplished as our gracious Uncle in putting off the payment of claims he admits to be just. Congress will not vote the money, and that is the end of it. Our methods of conducting war are extravagant and wasteful beyond all reason, as compared with those of States who study the economies of war and seek to get a hundred cents out of every dollar in their military budgets.

Our English contemporary, the "Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette," says: "Once the Monroe Doctrine has been carried out in practice to its logical conclusion, any European Power desirous of attacking the United States must do so under the disadvantage of striking across the width of a great ocean. Even in the old days of sailing vessels this disadvantage was great, as England found to her cost in the days of George III., but in these days, when the most powerful battleships, without coal, are merely helpless hulks, it would be absolutely crushing. The friendship of England is all very well in its way, but the Americans are keen sighted, and naturally wish to be masters chez eux, so that European Powers—and especially England—having any sort of foothold in the Western Hemisphere, may consider that 'notice to quit' has been, or very soon will be, given. And it is impossible to deny that such a policy is perfectly fair, and the only one which the United States could prudently pursue." Again our contemporary says: "We have emphasized our opinion on former occasions, that even the loss of her colonies may not suffice to convince the Spaniards that their case is hopeless. Spain is almost in the position of a man who has nothing more to lose, and it will be hard to convince the Spanish aristocrats, and the war party generally, that the United States Navy, having swept the seas, can and will bring force to bear upon the capital at home. So far the behavior of the American officers and men in humane treatment of their vanquished enemy is all that could be expected of a refined and sensitive race, largely imbued with the spirit of toleration and culture, which is the boast of the Anglo-Saxon family."

CIRCULAR LETTER, W. D., A. G. O., JUNE 2, 1898.
Publishes instructions for the information and guidance of officers of the Volunteer Army detailed to recruit for their own organizations after muster into the service of the United States, to fill them to the maximum; gives directions as to the "Qualifications of Recruits," "Examination of Recruits," "Enlistments," "Maximum Limits," (1,326 for infantry and 1,265 for cavalry); "Recruiting Stations and Quartermaster Supplies," "Subsistence of Recruiting Parties and Recruits."

G. O. 64, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 7, 1898.
Publishes a letter of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, and announces that the War Department recognizes it for any appropriate co-operative purposes, as the civil central American committee in correspondence with the International Committee for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in War.

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 7, 1898.
By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1301 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

PAYMENTS TO OFFICERS.

1301. The following officers, in addition to those whose pay is fixed by law, are entitled to pay as mounted officers: Officers of the Staff Corps below the rank of Major, officers serving with troops of Cavalry, officers of a Light Battery duly organized and equipped, authorized aids duly appointed, officers serving with companies of mounted infantry, and officers on duty which in the opinion of the Department Commander requires them to be mounted and so certified by the latter on their pay vouchers. Acting Judge Advocates of military departments, duly detailed, are entitled, while so serving, to the rank, pay and allowances of Captains of Cavalry. Battalion Adjutants are entitled to mounted pay upon the certificate of their regimental commanders that they are on duty which requires them to be mounted.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The article of salmon (canned) is, by authority of the President, under Section 1140, Revised Statutes, added as one of the meat components of the ration. Ordinarily fresh beef will be issued six days in ten; salt meats three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten. These proportions of the meat ration may, however, be varied by Commanding Officers, according to the necessities of the service on which troops may be engaged.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 16, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 7, 1898.

In order that articles consigned by relatives and friends to soldiers at the front may find prompt delivery, the Secretary of War directs that every facility consistent with the public interest be accorded to the Southern Express Company (Office, 12 West 23d Street, New York) by officers commanding vessels or other means of transportation under the control of the War Department, from Fort Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, or other points of embarkation, with a view of expediting the delivery of packages to the soldiers wherever stationed.

It is to be understood that no liability attaches to the Government by reason of loss or delay under this permit, and that no charge is to be made by the express company for transportation furnished by the Government.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers, and companies of the 1st Connecticut Vol. Inf., now at Niantic, Conn., will take station at Fort Knox, Me.

Maj. E. Van A. Andrus, and Battery L, 4th Art., now at Fort Delaware, and Battery M, 4th Art., at Washington Barracks, will take station at Battery Point, Delaware City.

The 14th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. (Col. William J. Glenn), will take station as follows: The Colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers, and six companies to Fort Mott, N. J. Lieutenant Colonel and two companies to Fort Delaware.

The 18th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. (Col. Norman M. Smith), will proceed (except as stated), to Delaware City, and take station as soon as camping ground at that place has been provided. One fully armed and equipped company of the 18th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., under a judicious officer to be designated by the Colonel of the regiment, will proceed to Alliance, O., and take station for the protection of the gun plant at that point.

The 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. (Col. William A. Kreps), will proceed from Mt. Gretna—the Colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers and six companies to Sheridans Point, Va.; the Lieutenant Colonel and two companies to Fort Washington, Md.

The 1st New York Vol. Inf. (Col. Thomas H. Barber), will proceed to stations as follows: The Colonel, headquarters, and two companies to Fort Columbus, relieving Battery B, 5th Art., which will proceed to Fort Slocum and report for duty. The Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and five companies to Fort Hamilton; and a Major and five companies to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.

The 22d New York Vol. Inf. (Col. Franklin Bartlett), will take stations as follows: The Colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers and three companies, to Fort Slocum; a Major and four companies to Fort Schuyler, and four companies to Willets Point. The unassigned company of this regiment will proceed to Willets Point, and report to Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders.

The 47th New York Vol. Inf. (Col. John G. Eddy), will take station as follows: The Colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers and four companies, to State Camp Grounds at Quonset, R. I., as a reserve; the Lieutenant Colonel, one Major and six companies to Fort Adams, and two companies to Dutch Island, R. I.

The Volunteer organizations directed to fortifications and points garrisoned by regular troops will constitute infantry supports for those positions.

The 1st Delaware Vol. Inf. (Col. Isaac P. Wickersham), now at Middletown, Del., Light Battery A and Heavy Battery C, 1st Connecticut Art., at Niantic, Conn., will remain in camp until further orders. (S. O. 122, D. E., June 6.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Col. Lawrence D. Tyson, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav., is appointed to assemble at Knoxville, Tenn., for the examination of applicants for commissions in the 6th U. S. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., June 1.)

A Board of Officers is convened to meet at the camp near Fort Winfield Scott, to revise the General Rules and several Manuals prepared by the Board of Officers convened by par. 3, S. O. 156, series 1896, D. Cal., also the 15-Inch Pneumatic Gun Drill given in Exhibit "D," Report of Practical Instructions of the Heavy Artillery in Fire Control, submitted Dec. 16, 1897. The Board will make the modifications necessary to have the above conform to the principles governing the drill prescribed for the 8-inch B. L. R. in the Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery Fire. Detail for the Board: Capt. James O'Hara, 3d Art.; Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art. (S. O. 68, D. Cal., May 28.)

Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., and Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., are detailed as members, and 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d Art., as Recorder, of the Board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Euclid B. Fricke, Asst. Surg.; Lieut. Col. William H. Blasbee, 1st Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf., relieved. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof, at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, 7th Art.; Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg.; Maj. John D. Hall, Surg.; Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th Art.; Maj. William P. Vose, 6th Art.; Capt. James C. Bush, 7th Art. Recorder. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet, at the rooms of the Board of Engineers, Army Building, New York City,

for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers, for promotion. Detail for the Board: Col. Henry M. Robert, O. E.; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Alexander M. Miller, C. E.; Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg.; Capt. Harry F. Hodges, C. E. (H. Q. A., June 3.)

An Army Retiring Board is ordered to meet at Governors Island, New York City. Detail: Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. Vols., Colonel 1st U. S. Art.; Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G.; Col. James Gilliss, A. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Capt. James C. Bush, 7th Art., Recorder. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Frederick G. Hodgson, Q. M. U. S. Vols.; Maj. George H. Hopkins, A. A. G.; U. S. Vols.; and 1st Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, C. E., is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., June 4, and to proceed to Columbia, S. C.; thence to Savannah, Ga.; thence to Fernandina, and thence to Miami, Fla., with a view to ascertaining suitable camp ground for forces now in the field. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

An Army Retiring Board is ordered to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C. Detail: Maj. George W. Adair, Surg.; Maj. James C. Merrill, Surg.; Maj. Charles H. Heyl, A. A. G.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Edgerton Steever, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eliasha S. Benton, 7th Art. Recorder. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., is appointed to meet at Lexington, Ky., to inspect and purchase 162 horses for the Volunteer Cavalry troops. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Edmond G. Fether, 6th Cav., and Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and such other points in the vicinity as may be necessary, to inspect and purchase horses for the two light battalions of Volunteer Artillery from Georgia. (S. O. 44, D. G., June 4.)

Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., vice Maj. Camilio C. C. Carr, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

Capt. George H. G. Gale, 4th Cav., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d Art., relieved. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Maj. John D. Hall, Surg.; Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surg., and Capt. William L. Kneedler, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., June 16, 1898. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the War Department for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Brig. Gen. Charles P.agan, Comy. Gen. of Vols.; Col. Dallas Bach, Asst. Surg.; Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, Chief Q. M., U. S. V.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surg., and Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

An Army Retiring Board is ordered to meet at Tampa, Fla., for the examination of officers. Detail: Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Louis M. Mans, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. James E. Plummer, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., Recorder. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Willard Young, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. and Maj. William L. Marshall, C. E., is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., to examine applicants for commissions in the 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Willard Young, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., and Maj. Willard Young, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., is appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., to examine applicants for commissions in the 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., and Col. Willard Young, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., is to meet at San Francisco, Cal., to examine applicants for commissions in the 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

FIELD ORDERS.

The 2d New Jersey Vol. Inf., now en route to Tampa, is assigned to the 7th Army Corps, Jacksonville, Fla. Post Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 21st Inf. 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Battery M, 5th Art., now on duty with the Light Artillery Brigade, in Camp near Fort Tampa, Fla., will join his battery with the siege without delay. (S. O. 8, Tampa, June 2.)

Special Orders, 5th Corps, Tampa, June 8, are: Capt. B. L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in Divisional Hospital No. 1, and will report to the C. O., Light Artillery Brigade, at Port Tampa, Fla., for duty. Actg. Asst. Surg. Joseph A. Tabor, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with 8th Inf. 1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with Light Battery F, 5th Art., Port Tampa, Fla., and is appointed A. A. Q. M. and Commissary of Divisional Hospital No. 1. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty with his regiment, and will await orders at Tampa, Fla. A. A. Surg. W. W. Calhoun, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 4th Inf., and will report for duty with the 9th Inf. A. A. Surg. Frederick J. Combe, U. S. A., will report to Maj. M. W. Wood, Surgeon in command, Divisional Hospital No. 1, for duty.

S. O. 6, May 31, 5th Army Corps, Tampa, Fla., are: 1st Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., will report to Maj. Abiel L. Smith, Comy. of Sub., Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Tampa, Fla., for duty, vice 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., relieved. Hosp. Steward Henry Roopke is relieved from duty with the 6th Inf., and will report to the officer in charge of the medical supply depot, in Tampa. Hosp. Steward Fred E. Elsner, on duty with the 7th Inf., will proceed to Key West. Maj. L. W. Cramp顿, Surg., is assigned to duty with the 8th Inf. Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, Surg., will report to the Commanding General, 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that division. Capt. E. L. Munson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with Light Battery F, 2d Art., and will report to the Chief Surgeon, 5th Army Corps, for duty. Capt. M. W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with Light Battery C, 3d Art., and will report for duty to Maj. L. A. LaGarde, Surgeon in command of the Divisional Hospital at Port Tampa, Fla. 1st Lieut. L. P. Smith, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 12th Inf., and will report for duty to Maj. A. H. Appel, Surgeon at Divisional Hospital No. 2.

Special Orders, 5th Army Corps, Tampa, Fla., June 1, are: Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., will proceed with sick and wounded soldiers ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga., and rejoin his command. Actg. Asst. Surg. Urban S. Bird, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 21st Inf., and will report to Maj. A. H. Appel, Surgeon in command of the Divisional Hospital No. 2, Tampa Heights, Fla. 2d Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, U. S. Vols., for appointment as Aide-de-Camp on his staff. The 2d Virginia Vol. Inf., having reported by telegraph to these headquarters, is assigned to the 7th Army Corps, Jacksonville, Fla., to which point it will proceed.

Maj. Woodbury, Chief Surg., U. S. Vols., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty in the 6th Corps, and will report to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, Commanding. (1st Corps, June 4.)

Capt. John C. Breckenridge, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Vols., is assigned to duty as Assistant Quartermaster in the 6th Corps, and will report to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, Commanding. (1st Army Corps, June 4.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr., U. S. Vols., is assigned to duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the 6th Corps, and will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Vols. (1st Corps, Chickamauga, June 2.)

TO REPORT FOR EXAMINATION.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and will join their troops, battery, and company: 2d Lieut. Francis LeJ. Parker, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Hof, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William P. Pence, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

The following-named officers will report to Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d Art., president of the Examining Board, at the

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Kernal, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

Capt. Frederick Fugger, 4th Art., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

The following-named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, 7th Art., president of the Examining Board, at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. J. Milton Thompson, 24th Inf.; Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Capt. Ira Quincy, 11th Inf.; Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Beacon, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Grunley, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wilson Y. Stamper, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Anglim, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 23d Inf.; 3d Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

The following officers are ordered to report in person to Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination: Capt. William P. Goodwin, 14th Inf.; Capt. John H. Peshine, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

2d Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 14th Inf., will report to Maj. Robert H. White, Surg., president of the Examining Board, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

The following-named officers are ordered to report in person to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., president of the Army Retiring Board, at Tampa, Fla., for examination: Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 13th Inf.; Col. William H. Powell, 9th Inf.; Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav. (H. Q. A., June 6.)

Following officers will report to Col. John M. Andrews, 12th Inf., president of Examining Board to meet at Tampa, Fla., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav. (Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Feitz, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men, now at the stations designated, are placed upon the retired list: Hosp. Steward William H. Mead, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Sergt. Louis F. Ward, Detachment of Ordnance, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; 1st Sergt. Zachariah Pope, Co. C, 25th Inf., Tampa, Fla.; 2d Sergt. Joseph Miles, Co. F, 1st Inf., Fort Tampa, Fla. (H. Q. A., June 2.)

ORDERS OF JUNE 9.

Special Orders, War Department, June 9, are: 1st Lieut. M. W. Rowell, 5th Cav., will relieve 1st Lieut. Wm. G. Elliott as Mustering Officer. 1st Lieut. Jos. Frazier, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty at Wentworth Military Academy, and will join his regiment. Actg. Asst. Surg. Geo. B. Lee, U. S. A., will report to Maj. Gen. Geo. R. Brooke, for duty: Maj. David Vickers, Instr. Gen., U. S. V., to 6th Corps; Capt. Gordon Voorhees, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. V., to 3d Corps. Asst. Surg. W. Clement Claude, 1st Maryland Vols., is detailed temporarily to duty as member of Examining Board to meet at Fort Monroe during absence of Maj. Chas. Richardson, U. S. A. The following officers will report to Maj. Gen. Coppinger, President of the Army Retiring Board, to meet at Tampa: Col. Henry C. Cook, 5th Inf.; Maj. Edmond G. Fether, 6th Cav. Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Jas. M. Williams, 2d Art. The following officers of the Volunteer Signal Corps are assigned as Recruiting Officers: Capt. Edw. B. Ives, New York City; Capt. Fred T. Leigh, Brooklyn; Capt. Carl E. Hartman, Newark, N. J.; Capt. Howard A. Giddings, Hartford, Conn. The assignment of Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. V., is changed so as to direct him to proceed to Tampa and report in person to Maj. Gen. Coppinger. The assignment of Brig. Gen. Chas. Fitzsimmons, Vols., is changed to Chickamauga Park, and he will report to Maj. Gen. Brooke. Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews, Vols., will proceed to Tampa and report to Maj. Gen. Coppinger.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING THE SERVICES.

In the case of Actg. Lieut. J. W. Bostwick, U. S. N., the Comptroller decides that he is not entitled to pay for the duty performed by him from April 25, 1898, until May 12, when he took the oath of allegiance, and only to waiting orders from that date until he was assigned to duty. The fact that he was nominally under an officer of the United States previous to his appointment does not affect his status as an officer doing service for the United States or entitle him to pay from the United States. A similar principle is applied in the case of Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly, U. S. N., retired, whose other duty pay is held to date from appointment as Prize Commissioner by the Court, and not from the date when he placed himself in communication with the U. S. District Judge at Portland. In the case of Surg. John W. Barker, U. S. N., it is decided that an officer is not placed on shore duty by an order directing him to proceed to a hospital for treatment. The Comptroller also decides that the twenty per cent. addition to the pay of enlisted men during war applies to the Marine Corps. He decides, however, "that the increase of 20 per cent. of pay of enlisted men over and above the rates fixed as by law, should be computed upon the minimum grades of pay of enlisted men. This does not affect the additional pay for length of service of enlisted men, as now provided by law."

Army officers are disturbed by a decision of the Paymaster General that they are not serving against the enemy and hence are not entitled to extra pay when they have been assigned commands above those to which their rank in the Regular Army would entitle them. The act of Congress for the better organization of the Army provides that "every officer, serving with troops operating against the enemy, who shall exercise under assignment in orders, by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances appropriate to the grade so exercised."

In reply to an inquiry from Paymr. John Furey, retired, the Comptroller decides that the fact that certain seamen are employed exclusively upon work in connection with ships afloat does not give them the status of men employed on a seagoing vessel, receiving ship, or Navy Yard, and thus entitle them to rations. If this imposes hardship, the President has power to grant relief by increasing his pay.

The Comptroller decides that Miss Kate E. Mead, a per diem employee in the office of 1st Lieut. Comdr. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., Mare Island, may have the bill of seven dollars the Lieutenant promised to pay her for doing typewriting out of hours, this not being in contradiction of the majesty and power of the United States as declared by Sec. 174, Rev. Stat.

In the case of Lieut. W. H. Willard, U. S. N., the Comptroller decides that naval officers under the control of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, come under the general rule giving mileage to officers traveling under orders upon public business.

Gen. G. Norman Lieber, J. A. Gen., holds that the provision of Sec. 13, the act of April 22, 1898, which forbids more than one officer of the Regular Army from holding a commission in any one regiment of the Volunteer Army at the same time, applies to the act of May 11, 1898, providing for the organization of a volunteer brigade of engineers and a force of 10,000 immunes.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Charles M. Ray, Paymr. U. S. N. C. and G. Survey Office. Steamer Bach, Lieut. A. H. Davis, U. S. N., commanding. Address Norfolk, Va.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Omaha "Excelsior," referring to the late Gen. W. W. Lowe, says: The deceased was one of those who originally established the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, and was at one time financially interested in many large enterprises calculated to promote the growth of the West. Of late years, however, affairs had not prospered materially with him, and of his once considerable possessions it is feared that only a small share is now available to his family. Mrs. Lowe, one son and six daughters survive him.

Lieut. Col. William Rice King, C. E., one of the ablest of his corps, died May 18, at his station of duty, Rock Island, Ill. He was graduated in 1863, fifth in his class, and received two brevets for gallantry during the war, those of Captain and Major. The head of the class was the son of Gen. Meigs, John R. Meigs, who was killed by Virginia guerrillas in October, 1864. Among the other members of the class were P. J. Michie, W. J. Twining, Wm. H. Benyuan, Chas. H. Howell, John R. McGuiness, Geo. W. McKee, Frank H. Phipps, James W. Reilly, Wm. S. Beebe, Thomas Ward, John G. Butler, Robert Catlin, Chas. B. Leister and James M. J. Sanno. Col. King was well known beyond the limits of his profession by his experiments on torpedoes, modern seacoast artillery, penetration of projectiles, counterpoise gun carriages, etc. He was the author of works on these several subjects and was an officer who made the best possible use of his opportunities for study and investigation. He was in charge of many important Government works during his useful life and has left behind him the reputation of a conscientious, faithful and able officer.

Henry R. Jackson, who died at Savannah, Ga., May 23, was Colonel of the regiment of Georgia Volunteers during the Mexican War, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, Minister to Austria under President Buchanan, and Minister to Mexico under President Cleveland.

Charles E. Emery, Ph. D., died on June 1 of heart disease at his home, 370 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Aurora, N. Y., in 1833. In 1861 he entered the Navy, receiving the appointment of Third Assistant Engineer, and was with Farragut on the Mississippi when that commander attained his greatest fame. He was promoted Second Assistant Engineer December 18, 1862, and resigned December 26, 1867. Later Mr. Emery went into the United States Coast Survey and Revenue Service as consulting engineer. The University of the City of New York conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon him.

Ensign Joseph R. Campbell, who died recently at Chelsea Naval Hospital, Massachusetts, was born at Delhi, O., March 12, 1872; entered the Naval Academy September 29, 1888, and ranked among the first graduates, when he was appointed ensign June, 1894. When on duty on the Katahdin he was taken sick, and on his arrival in Boston was taken to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, where he died. He was a young man of most excellent character. His father, Dr. John Campbell, is Medical Inspector for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The interment will take place at West Union, O.

Capt. Milton Haxton, U. S. N., retired, who died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26, saw an active service in the Navy of some forty years. He was born in New York City on October 5, 1826. His father was Washington Morton Haxton. He left New York University while a student there to enter the Navy, and went on his first cruise October 19, 1841, to the Brazil station, returning in a short time to enter the Naval Academy, being graduated in 1846. He served in the Home Squadron from 1846 to 1847 and in the attack on Alvarado in 1846. Promoted to Post Midshipman on August 10, 1847. He served later on the mail steamers Ohio and Baltic, and the sloop Plymouth of the East Indian Squadron. In April, 1854, he took part in the attack on and capture and destruction of the imperial Chinese fortified camp, which was defended by several thousand troops, in a party of about 300 American and British bluejackets and marines at Shanghai. He was commissioned Lieutenant September 15, 1855, Lieutenant Commander, July 16, 1862, Commander, December 29, 1866, and Captain, February 2, 1878. Among other war service which Capt. Haxton saw during his long career was the attack and capture of Fort Macon April 26, 1862, when he was on the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the gunboat Kinao in 1863, the Maratanza in 1864, and also the Mercedita during a part of '64 and '65. He was in charge of the Naval Rendezvous at New York and the receiving ship at that place in 1866-67. Among other service he was also in command of the Onward, of the Pacific fleet from 1869 to 1871, the Vandalia, of the North Atlantic station, in 1876, and the Dispatch on special service in Europe in 1877 and 1878. Soon after this service, Capt. Haxton returned home and was assigned to the Navy Yard at Boston, where he was Captain of the yard and commanding officer for three years. He returned to Brooklyn in 1881, and, after a short period of service, was placed on the retired list at his own request, under the "forty years" law. He leaves a son and two daughters.

The Rev. James V. Schofield, who died at St. Louis May 18, was a brother of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

In an official order referring to the death of Lieut. Col. William R. King, C. E., the Chief of Engineers, Brig. Gen. Wilson, recounts his distinguished services and says: "He was the author of 'Torpedoes, Their Invention and Use,' 'Experimental Firing with Modern Seacoast Artillery,' 'Armor Plating for Land Defences' and of 'Counterpoise Gun Carriage,' including a description of his own original design for applying the counterpoise principle to heavy seacoast artillery. Projector and constructor of inclined cable road to summit of Lookout Mountain, Tenn. Distinguished as a soldier, eminent as a scientist, a close student, an accomplished officer, an honorable, upright, public-spirited citizen, he leaves behind him memories fragrant with all the attributes of a noble character and of sincere devotion to the interests and welfare of his country."

The death of Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, which occurred at Kobe, Japan, deprives the Navy of one of its most valuable officers, who, in the crisis of recent battle, has proven his worth. He was born in Logansport, Ind., in 1845. His boyhood days were spent in Michigan, and it was from this State that he received his appointment to the Naval Academy in the autumn of 1860. His education was, of course, received at a period when the whole atmosphere was surcharged with military spirit, and at his graduation in 1863, the young Ensign was immediately assigned to duty on the Oneida of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. In August, 1864, he took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, and with his intimate friend, Dewey, enjoyed the example and tuition of the immortal Farragut. From 1865-67 he was on the steam sloop Brooklyn, flagship of the Brazil Squadron. Nov. 10, 1866, he was promoted to Master of the steam sloop Kearsarge, South Pacific Squadron. After the war Gridley passed through the various grades to the rank of Captain, rendering efficient service in each; in the South

Atlantic; as instructor for four years at the Naval Academy; as executive of the practice ship Constellation and the flagship Trenton; in attendance at the Torpedo Station; as Navigation Officer of the Boston Yard; in command of the training ships Jamestown and Portsmouth; as senior officer of the cruising training squadron; as lighthouse inspector at Buffalo; at the Washington Yard and on duty with the Marion. On March 14, 1897, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and on July 28 took command of the Olympia. Up to the time of his death Capt. Gridley had spent nearly thirty-five years in the service, more than half of it in sea duty. He was No. 48 in the active list of line officers. Just before Rear Adm. Dewey's fleet left Hong Kong for the Philippines Capt. Gridley was declared physically unfit for active service. With the bravery and self-sacrificing spirit which was always a distinguishing trait of his character, he protested against being relieved from duty on the eve of a battle. He was permitted to retain his command and, in spite of ill-health, did splendid service in that memorable engagement. The strain upon his enfeebled body proved too severe and, in spite of the most devoted care and skilled medical attention he passed peacefully away on Saturday, June 4.

The announcement of his death was received by the Navy Department in a cablegram from Paymr. Galt, dated Kobe, Japan, June 4, simply saying, "Capt. Gridley died to-day. Body accompanies me on Coptic." As the Commander of Adm. Dewey's flagship and one of the Admiral's chief advisers, Capt. Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila Bay, and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors in the service for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Adm. Dewey directed the movements of his squadron from the bridge of the vessel. It was not known for some weeks after the battle that Capt. Gridley had suffered therefrom, but subsequent advices received indicated that Capt. Gridley was suffering from the effects of a rupture supposed to have been received during the battle at Manila, but no details were given. He was condemned by a medical survey and ordered home. He had a splendid record, dating from 1860, when he entered the Naval Academy. His bravery at Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, was conspicuous. The deceased officer leaves a wife and three children—two daughters and a son—who are now with Mrs. Gridley's father, Judge Vincent, at Erie, Pa. His mother, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Gridley, and his brother, Lucius, live in Washington, D. C.

A striking tribute to Capt. Gridley and the confidence which Adm. Dewey reposed in his good judgment were the calm words with which the Admiral opened the engagement, "You may fire when you get ready, Gridley." The masterful work which followed fully justified the confidence which these words indicated. In accordance with the wishes of his family the remains of Capt. Gridley will be cremated if possible. If not, they will be embalmed and sent home.

Advices from Key West bring the sad information that Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Sturdy, U. S. N., of the Pompey, died early last night from an attack of apoplexy, aboard his ship off Key West. The Pompey left Norfolk about June 3, with coal for the fleet. When a day out Lieut. Comdr. Sturdy suffered an attack of apoplexy. He grew steadily worse, and died shortly after his ship cast anchor outside Fort Taylor. He was buried June 7 at Key West with military honors. The deceased officer entered the Naval Academy in 1863, and was graduated in 1867. He had an excellent record and had served in many responsible positions at sea and on land.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FIELD.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

It is truly surprising how, whenever we have a new war, all the lessons of past wars are forgotten. The Regular regiments apparently are losing men in place of gaining strength. All the material is going into the Volunteers. This is unquestionably because the Government has failed to adopt the common sense measure of localizing the recruitments of these regiments. For instance, were the 13th Inf. localized in New York City, would it have any difficulty in obtaining there the 600 men required to fill it, provided it was properly advertised? The country is full of men anxious to go to this war, but no man is going to enlist if he can help it, in a regiment, where he has not even acquaintances. So they all go into the Volunteers, where their friends are, in spite of the fact that they know they would be better cared for in the Regulars.

Change this. Localize the regiments. We will then get our 64,000 men; otherwise we won't.

Again. The Confederates in 1861-65 did a sensible thing in brigading together regiments from the same State. Whole divisions were of the same State. It was an unquestioned advantage. What is taking place now? At Chickamauga, brigades contain, usually, men from three different States. There is no brigade pride, no division pride, merely a regimental pride, and the regiments are isolated, unknown to each other, without affiliation between officers, camped in thick woods, hidden from each other.

As a school of maneuver, Chickamauga is worthless. It consists of woods, with an occasional opening. No regiment is in sight of any other. The place is growing up still thicker with young trees, and there are strict orders against cutting any. No regiment knows what any other regiment is doing. This state of affairs may improve, but the fact remains that much better places for this business are to be found almost anywhere.

Target practice is simply out of the question. The place is more or less flat, and a bullet may kill a man camped in a wood a mile off. So, none of those troops can be instructed in the use of their arms! In the light of the battle of Manila, and our advantage gained there by straight shooting, is there any longer any doubt as to whether we should give our men target practice?

It is time for our authorities to beat themselves and consider these questions. We have in these new Volunteers, the most magnificent fighting material ever mustered in under the colors in this or any other country. The strict medical examination has culled out the inert, the dissipated and the vicious. There remain men of splendid physical vigor, fighters. Let them be trained under the best conditions. Give them four weeks of hard work, drill, discipline and target practice. Take them to Cuba, place them in position around Havana, and the next day give the signal for assault. There may be a tremendous loss of life, but these young soldiers will fight like heroes—nothing will stand before them—the city will be taken by storm, and we will be at liberty to send those men back to their homes and occupations the next day. This can be done, and it should be done. Our honor demands quick work.

JAMES PARKER, Maj. 12th N. Y. Vols.
Chickamauga, May 23, 1898.

ADDITIONAL NAVY ORDERS, JUNE 9.

Med. Dir. D. McMurtie, retired June 19.
Med. Instr. M. C. Drennan, to recruiting duty at New York.
Asst. Surg. C. M. Pickrell, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, in connection with enlistments for the Harvard and Yale.
Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, in connection with enlistments for Harvard and Yale.
Surg. C. Biddle, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Norfolk, temporarily, in connection with enlistments for Harvard and Yale.
Mate H. Kuhn, retired, ordered to the Franklin, and other duty.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi, detached from command of the Sioux, and ordered to the Marblehead.

Ensign H. Laning, detached from the Mohican, and ordered to the Monadnock.

Chief Engr. W. B. Dunning's order of June 6 modified so as he is ordered home and transferred to works of Wolff & Zwicker.

Sick leave for three months granted P. A. Engr. H. Gage, and order of June 6 modified so as he is detached from works of Wolff & Zwicker and to the Monadnock revoked.

Chief Engr. T. F. Burgdorf, order detaching him from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordering him to the Beannington is revoked. He is ordered to the Monadnock.

Gunner J. W. Bullas, detached from the Monadnock, ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Ensign W. T. Elsler, to the Niagara.

Asst. Surg. F. S. Fielder, to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, in connection with enlistments for Harvard and Yale.

Ensign Augustine McManus, to the Fern.

Lieut. F. E. Swanstrom, to the Nero, when the Mohican falls in with her.

Ensign R. M. Cuts, to the Abarenda.

The "North American Review" for June publishes the fifth and concluding instalment of Sir William Howard Russell's "Recollections of the Civil War." This series of papers has been received with profound interest throughout the country. The articles bristle with striking pen pictures of men and scenes connected with the early period of the great conflict. Senator John T. Morgan, who discusses the new and inviting field for American enterprise and influence that, with the conclusion of the present conflict, will open Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, the Caroline and the Philippine Islands, to fair trade and good government. Capt. James Parker, U. S. A., deals with the important subject of "The Officering and Armament of Volunteers," describing in connection therewith an interesting method whereby may be provided a body of competent instructors, and a system of training calculated to convert as quickly as possible our raw troops into an efficient force. "Spain's Political Future" forms the theme of a most important paper furnished by the Hon. Hannis Taylor, late U. S. Minister to Spain. So long, Mr. Taylor asserts, as Conservatives and Liberals stand together to maintain social order under the existing constitution, Spain is safe from the horrors of civil war, and no student of politics who has carefully examined existing political conditions can believe that the time has come for her to depart from monarchical institutions.

In the House on June 4 Mr. Connolly asked unanimous consent for the consideration of H. Res. 4237, to restore Maj. Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster U. S. A., to duty, to his former rank and status in the Army. Objection was made after a discussion, in which Mr. Dockery said: Judging from the recital of facts as made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Connolly), I am prepared to say that this is the most remarkable case that has been called to the attention of the House during my service. If the gentleman has stated the whole case, it occurs to me that a second court martial should be convened without delay to try the members of the first court martial. Mr. Connolly—I think you are right about that. Mr. Dockery—The statement is made, by direction and inuendo, that the charges were "trumped up" because this Major was an aspirant for the Paymaster Generalship of the Army. The name of the party responsible for that proceeding does not appear and is not disclosed to the House, but this omission may not be material, as perhaps he was an outsider, for aught I know.

SPORTS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The sixth annual field games at the West Point Military Academy were held on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Army Officers' Athletic Association. The contestants were taken from the three remaining classes at the Academy. Two of the Academy records were broken. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash.—McNally ('99), first; Markham ('99), second. Time, 10¾ sec.

Running High Jump.—Morris (1901), first; Putnam ('99), second. Height, 5 feet 6 inches. Best previous record, Russell ('95), 5 feet 5½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Peck (1901), first; Kent (1901), second. Height, 9 feet 6 inches.

Standing Broad Jump.—Johnson (1901), first; McNally ('99) second. Distance, 10 feet 5 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—McNally ('99), first; Doyle (1900), second. Distance, 21 feet 7 inches.

Putting Sixteen Pound Shot.—F. R. Brown ('99), first; Ennis (1901), second. Distance, 34 feet 1 inch.

220-Yard Dash.—Watson ('99), first; Perkins (1900), second. Time, 23 sec.

16-Pound Hammer Throw.—Ennis (1901), first; Romey ('99), second. Distance, 96 feet. Best previous record, Berry ('96), 96 feet 4½ inches.

120-Yard Hurdle.—McNally ('99), first; Nichols (1900), second. Time, 16 3/8 sec.

440-Yard Run.—Waldron ('99), first; Keller (1901), second. Time, 54 1/6 sec.

Points by classes: '99, 143½; 1900, 76½; 1901, 114.

John Jacob Astor was taken as a prize of war in a sham battle last week. It is said that the captors tried to hold him and have him sent before the Prize Court in Key West. In that case they would have come for prize money beyond dreams.—New York Press.

H. H. Kuhn, U. S. A., retired, was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa., on May 25. This is the largest grand commandery of Knights Templar in the world. Capt. Kuhn resides at Johnstown, and is senior Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on Gov. Daniel H. Hastings' staff.

The manner in which Rhode Island filled its quota of Volunteers, was in marked contrast to the course adopted by some other States, and notably New York, whose State force has been so broken up that it will take years to get it in anything like its former condition. Rhode Island did not take its State organizations into the service of the United States as organizations, but called for Volunteers in the same manner as was done in 1861, and although many members of the State force volunteered they did so individually. The result was the putting of fine regiments in the field as any have gone to the front, not only as to its personnel, but also as to its complete equipment, and without in anyway demoralizing the State force.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 28-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D. C., Office: The Ardmore, 13th Street. F. L. Chrisman, Representative.
Chicago Office: 126 Dearborn street. J. W. Marsh, Representative.
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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The embarkation of Gen. Shafter's expedition and the reports from the Philippines of the successes of the insurgents under Aguinaldo have brought the military situation to a parity with the naval one. In fact, the public, somewhat surfeited with bombardments, the sinking of Spanish cruisers and the destruction of torpedo boats, requires a new sensation which it looks for in the operations of the Army. Where Gen. Shafter is going and what he is expected to accomplish is not so definitely known as to be declared with confidence.

Whatever his purposes may be the General is certainly equipped with the best tools which we have, and with them he ought to accomplish a good work. The troops—practically all Regulars—are well drilled, disciplined and equipped and have the incentive of rivaling the excellent work which the Navy has done. His force consists of about twenty regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, ten light batteries, four heavy batteries, with an engineer battalion and signal detachment. The morale of the force is excellent, and having been held in leash so long, the officers and men may be fairly said to be eager for the fray.

With this fine army of fully 25,000 men and the powerful squadron of Adm. Sampson something surely should be accomplished provided there is the concert of action so indispensable to such operations. We may be wrong, but it hardly seems probable that this superior force is solely intended to operate against Santiago, from which place the prosecution of any serious and valuable military enterprise is hampered by topographical conditions and the difficulty of supply. It is useless, however, to speculate on the matter. We will know in a very few days what is to be done and when the force has landed, its prospective strategy and tactics can be discussed with a familiarity which our present dense ignorance prevents us from having.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that the Spanish Army is an unknown factor. How it will be handled, how it will fight, is something yet to be learned, and we should not too abruptly felicitate ourselves until we know something about it. The admirable training of our Navy has been demonstrated. We believe that the Army is equally trained and that there will be no cause for invidious comparisons. Our light artillery is fully equal in marksmanship to the Navy, for it has had frequent practice. Undoubtedly the siege artillery is proficient, but it has not had as much practice with siege guns. Precision of fire is the requisite of artillery.

So far as the infantry and cavalry are concerned, while precision of fire is a requisite, it must be united with other qualifications; rapidity of maneuvering, familiarity with danger, absolute obedience, and the coolness and self-reliance which plucks safety out of the nettle danger. Our stay-at-home critics must learn to appreciate that the conditions surrounding a naval engagement and one on land are radically different and that the issue of a battle, even with the best troops, depends sometimes on very immaterial incidents. The Army officer does not have that almost absolute control of his men that the Naval officer has, and a weak link in the chain may prove very embarrassing.

We are fortunate in having a large number of officers who, during the Civil War, were made acquainted with these inevitable incidents of conflict and who are familiar with the remedies necessary to apply. Of the troops themselves, although a great many have as yet to get their baptism of fire, there is a large proportion of them who have seen actual service and who will learn the mass.

Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that there

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exists among them a full determination to rival the achievements and perpetuate the fame of that proud little Army which has left its bones amid the dismal swamps of Florida, upon the plains of Mexico and watered with its blood every foot of ground from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains.

The organization and preparation of the other corps proceed. There is nothing particular to be said. The important matter now is the dispatch of more troops to the Philippines. The next draft will probably start from San Francisco within a week. It will be under the command of Gen. Francis V. Greene, and will consist, according to the latest advices, of the 14th Inf., 18th Inf., 23d Inf., portions of the 3d Art. and 4th Cav., and the following Volunteers: 10th Pennsylvania, 13th Minnesota, 20th Kansas, 1st Colorado, 1st Nebraska, 1st Idaho and 1st North Dakota. The Government has, to all appearances, given the utmost support to Gen. Merritt and the vigor which he has shown since he arrived at San Francisco demonstrates that their confidence in him is not misplaced. If the recent reports of the operations of Gen. Aguinaldo around Manila are not exaggerated he is likely to turn out one of the heroes of the war.

As we have assumed possession of the Philippines, we will be justified hereafter in claiming his future victories as American.

According to reports, Aguinaldo has defeated the Spaniards in a number of skirmishes, captured a large number of them, as well as several batteries. He occupies the province of Cavite and seriously threatens Manila itself. In these operations Adm. Dewey is said to have taken no part, except in an advisory capacity and one of moral support. Whether Aguinaldo's success is as important as reported cannot be definitely decided. One thing is apparent; he does not give evidence that he will acquiesce in the assumption of control by the Americans. He has declared himself a dictator and in his several proclamations demonstrated that it is the intention of the insurgents to govern the country themselves. He recognizes the Americans more as allies than as the future governing power.

As we said in a former issue, we cannot place unbounded reliance on the support of the Philippine insurgents, and it may be that we shall have to hold the country with the strong hand of the conqueror. Those who talk fluently of conquering it forget entirely the radical difficulties which race prejudices, ignorance and religious fanaticism will interpose. It is not at all unlikely that long after the conquerors of Cuba and Porto Rico have returned, bound with victorious wreaths, the troops in Manila will be sighing in vain for the end of their three years or the termination of the war.

It is reported from Madrid that there is no serious intention on the part of Spain to send troops or ships to the Philippines. As it is recognized that with the American fleet in possession of Manila bay and the growing strength of the insurgents, united to the coming of the American land forces, such an attempt would be useless. Our Government does not regard it good form for the insurgents to be too successful.

ARMY COMPLAINTS.

We publish this week specimen complaints of Army administration and with them replies made to those coming from Poulton Bigelow, in "Harper's Weekly," by the Commissary and Quartermaster General and by Capt. Henry Marcotte, of the Army retired list, who has been with the troops at Tampa since the war began.

Mr. Bigelow's complaints, summed up in a word, are that we ought to have an Army with a sufficient and thoroughly organized staff, such as he has become accustomed to in his visits to his friend, the German Emperor, while engaged in field maneuvers. To this suggestion every officer of the Army, staff or line, will respond with a fervent Amen! But this is equivalent to repeating the advice the French Queen gave to the hungry Parisians when they could not get bread, which was to eat cake. We had no Army at the outbreak of this war; no organization for an Army and no supplies. Everything had to be created, and none but Americans could have accomplished so much with such material in the same time.

When all this is said, it still remains true that our Army administration has revealed the weakness which all familiar with it would expect to find, and that is, in the want of a directing head. This is shown in the reports in another column of conversations with officers of the Army, given to us in reply to our requests for information. These gentlemen are not civilians, nor newspaper writers, and the charge that they do not know what they are talking about will recoil upon the head of anyone making such an assertion. They represent experiences acquired during the Civil War, on the plains, in many a sharp campaign against the Indians, and in this last attempt to mobilize an army. What they say must be heeded by those who honestly seek for the fact and wish to learn how to correct deficiencies by first ascertaining what these deficiencies are.

If we are to conduct war in this country on any large scale we must have a complete reorganization of our Army administration. There must be somewhere a directing and controlling head; a commander-in-chief, in fact as well as in name. Anyone who goes to Washington will search in vain to find a man there whose mind is free to consider the grave problems which war brings up for solution each day.

The offices and lobbies of the White House and War Department are filled with men who are absorbing the time and exhausting the energies of high officials with pleas for personal preferment for themselves or their friends, or with plans to sell something to Government on

their own behalf or on behalf of their constituents. In one debate in Congress a member railed at the Government because it did not move faster, and another complained that it gave so short a time for answering proposals that his constituents could not get contracts.

Is it for such cattle as this that our brave men are shedding their blood?

Even an ex-Secretary of the Navy has not thought it beneath his dignity to occupy much valuable time of men who have abundant public business to attend to in the attempt to sell to the Government vessels which have been condemned by the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers.

These are illustrations of the things of which our Army and Navy make complaint. It is plain that we cannot conduct the business of 70,000,000 people as we did that of 7,000,000, and that we must have a complete reorganization of our methods of public administration if we are to compete on the world's stage with other nations. Otherwise not even American energy and adaptability can save us from disaster. Matters of personal appeal for the promotion of selfish interest should receive attention, but they should not be suffered to absorb the time and energies of high officials. If we had had a single officer whose mind was free to deal with the business of directing and conducting the work of the various departments engaged in the Army supply much suffering and hardship would have been spared our men.

In reply to complaints, Commissary General Eagan says: "We have no large plants for putting into the field a large army promptly; our care is for only a little army of 25,000 men, and yet here within thirty days we have put a larger army in better fighting shape than was the case within three months after the beginning of the Civil War. The food supply, of course, is uniform to every regiment. It is only needful to read as far in the 'Army Ration' as one and one-fourth pounds of beef and eighteen ounces of bread per day for each man to get at a basis. Everything else is issued on a plan equally liberal. The rations are more than ample." Q. M. Gen. Ludington, in reply, gives this list of equipments sent to the Volunteers at Tampa: Blankets, 11,000; blouses, 15,900; forage caps, 500; canvas fatigue coats, 5,000; canvas fatigue trousers, 5,000; summer drawers, 22,000; gauntlets, 1,600; campaign hats, 6,968; canvas hats, 16,600; leggings, 8,900; ponchos, rubber blankets, 25,000; dark blue flannel shirts, 700; leather shoes, 27,983; foot trousers, 15,700; mounted trousers, 2,700; cotton undershirts, 52,000; hammocks, 12,675; a sufficiency of implements, tools and cooking utensils; shelter tents, 33,828; common tents, 260; conical wall tents, 155; hospital tents, 56; wall tents, 160; tents of various kinds, 365. The same proportion applies to Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Dunn Loring, Va.; Mobile and New Orleans. Apparently the chief difficulty has been in the delay in distributing the supplies over railroads insufficiently equipped with terminals and other means of rapid distribution. Nor was it to be expected that the deliberate methods adopted in peace times, and the habit of trusting matters to the routine work of subordinates, was to be corrected in a day. Our letters show that complaints are not limited to civilians and Volunteers. They come to us from other quarters. Action in the Navy has been more prompt, for one reason because the Navy is not prohibited as the Army is from employing retired officers on active duty. The absence of this restriction has enabled them to call upon a reserve force of thoroughly trained men to meet the sudden demand for increase in the working force. The peculiar jealousy of the Army shown by Congress has displayed itself in the adoption of many annoying restrictions upon its freedom of action.

Times change and men change with them. So Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., is to be allowed to express his opinion about the annexation of Hawaii and to publish the book he had to suppress when Cleveland, Gresham, Paramount Blount and Herbert were in power. Lieut. Young's book is dedicated to the late John L. Stevens, who was Minister to Hawaii at the time President Harrison ordered the hoisting of the American flag, and to the late Capt. Wiltse, of the Boston, who are described as "two as honorable, efficient, conscientious and patriotic Americans as ever represented America at home or abroad." In the preface to his book, Lieut. Young says that of his own knowledge "much of the evidence upon which Mr. Blount based his report was utterly false and unreliable; that his conclusions were, if anything, more misleading than his evidence, and that a deadly wrong was done to the diplomatic and naval officers of the United States who were in Honolulu at the time of the revolution. The rank injustice done to Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse, the commander of the Boston, both of whom are now dead, and their associates," he says, "and the wicked and malicious misrepresentation and criticism to which they have been subjected, have compelled me, as a duty to the living and the dead, and to historical accuracy as well as in defence of American good faith and the fair name of the republic, to put on record the facts, which I know to be true from my personal observation and investigation." What a pity poor Dick Meade could not have lived to see this day. Not since the persecution of Charles P. Stone and Fitz John Porter has there been a more causeless and contemptible turning down of a gallant officer than in his case.

Gen. R. T. Frank, commanding Dept. of the East, has, as will be seen, from the official orders, assigned the remainder of the Volunteer troops, ordered to report to him for duty, to posts and stations in the Department. By this assignment the artillery garrisons are now assured of proper infantry supports.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 28, 1898.

Sir: On the 15th instant the Department received from Rear Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, commander in chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station, the following telegram:

"I thank the President for my promotion. Forcibly recommend that Comdr. Lamberton, Chief of Staff; Capt. Wildes, the Commander of the Boston; Coghlan, the Commander of the Raleigh; Gridley, the Commander of the Olympia; Dyer, the Commander of the Baltimore; Comdr. Walker, the Commander of the Concord; Wood, the Commander of the Petrel, without whose aid I could have done nothing, each to be advanced ten numbers."

In this connection your attention is invited to the following provision of law contained in Section 1506 of the Revised Statutes:

"Any officer of the Navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism."

Careful consideration has been given to the foregoing recommendation of Rear Admiral Dewey, who thus generously shares with the principal officers under his command, including Capt. Lamberton, his Chief of Staff, the well earned credit for the glorious victory over the Spanish military and naval forces achieved by our fleet at Manila on the 1st instant; and I am of opinion that the exceptional character of this victory fully entitles these officers, in view of Rear Admiral Dewey's recommendation, to substantial recognition under the provision of law cited "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle."

In view, however, of the fact that the higher the rank of the officer advanced on the list the greater is the value of each number gained by him, I am of opinion that the files by which the officers named should be raised in rank may very properly be controlled by the places which they now occupy relatively on the Navy list, and that such number of files should be inverse to the present rank of those concerned. Moreover, it is to be remembered that Rear Admiral Dewey, by his advancement to his present grade, gained but two numbers.

I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that the officers referred to in the dispatch herein set forth be nominated to the Senate for advancement in rank as follows: Capt. Frank Wildes, 5 numbers; Capt. Joseph H. Coghlan, 6 numbers; Capt. Charles V. Gridley, 6 numbers; Capt. Nehemiah M. Dyer, 7 numbers; Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, 7 numbers; Comdr. Asa Walker, 9 numbers, and Comdr. Edward P. Wood, 10 numbers.

If you concur with me in these recommendations, I will cause to be prepared and forwarded to you, for transmission to the Senate, the necessary nominations in the premises.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The President.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 3.—P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, detached from the Brutus and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, detached from Mare Island and ordered to the Monadnock.

Naval Cadet C. R. Kear, to Naval Base at Key West.

Naval Cadet F. R. Nalle, to the Columbia.

Naval Cadets H. E. Cook, J. C. Fremont and R. Williams, to the St. Louis.

Asst. Paymr. A. B. Pierce, detached from the Wabash and ordered immediately to the Panther.

P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, detached from the Terror and ordered immediately to the Naval Station.

P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, detached from the Puritan and ordered immediately to Naval Station at Key West.

Paymr. Jos. Foster, detached as General Store-keeper and Purchaser, Pay Officer at Key West, and continue duties as Paymaster at the station.

Asst. Surg. Elton O. Huntington, appointed May 24,

Paymr. J. A. Mudd, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Naval Station at Key West at once.

Carpenter R. A. Williams, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered home.

Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, retired from June 15, under Section 1444, R. S.

Chief Engr. H. T. Cleaver, detached from the Alert.

Paymr. H. T. Stancliff, to Navy Yard, Washington.

Pay Insp. L. A. Frailey, to charge of accounts on auxiliary vessels at Key West and persons in hospital.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Brutus.

Asst. Paymr. R. Hatton, detached from the Panther and ordered to the Terror.

Asst. Engr. E. Winship, Ensigns W. H. Standley and J. R. Monaghan, Lieuts. H. A. Field and P. V. Lansdale, detached from the Alert and ordered at once to the Independence.

Lieut. Arthur B. Connor, Ensigns Louis J. Anderson, John R. Harrell, Franklin B. Harwood, K. F. Martens, Henry E. Williams, Asst. Surg. Dennis F. Sughrue and Asst. Surg. Henry E. Odell, appointed June 2.

P. A. Surg. J. C. Macavit, to the Jason.

P. A. Engr. C. R. Burr, detached from the hospital at Mare Island, and ordered to the Monterey.

Asst. Paymr. R. A. Zerega, to the Jason.

Lieut. John Leech, to the Wheeling at once.

Lieut. J. T. McMillan, order for duty on the Wheeling revoked, and will be ready for orders to sea.

Ensign A. N. Kemble, to the Badger at once.

Ensign C. F. Long, to the Badger.

Ensign C. P. Holmes' resignation accepted from June 7.

Lieuts. C. C. B. Reid, E. M. Harmon, T. R. Beal, Ensigns C. H. Hall, J. J. Leary, P. A. Engr. R. E. Hall and Lieut. R. J. Beach, to the Jason at once.

Asst. Engr. A. Mehlman, to the Yosemite.

Lieut W. Allderdice, to the Alliance.

JUNE 4.—Paymr's Clerk W. B. Atwell, appointed on the nomination of Asst. Paymr. R. Hatton, revoked, and he is appointed on the Lancaster on the nomination of Asst. Paymr. H. H. Balthis.

Paymr's Clerk G. Goldthwaite, appointed on the Panther, on the nomination of Asst. Paymr. A. B. Pierce.

Naval Cadet J. B. Hellweg, to the Cincinnati.

P. A. Engr. G. E. Burd, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Badger.

Naval Cadet J. Downes, Jr., to the San Francisco.

Gunner G. L. Albright, retired, detached from the Richmond and ordered home.

Capt. F. Rodgers, to additional duty at New York in the matter of examining merchant steamers.

P. A. Engr. W. S. Burke, retired, to inspect work of Government vessels at Lockwood Manufacturing Co., Boston.

Lieut. B. T. Walling, when detached from hospital at Mare Island, ordered home and granted sick leave for six months.

Rear Adm'l. H. Erben, appointed Chief of U. S. Auxiliary Naval Force.

Asst. Paymr. R. H. Orr, detached from the Richmond and ordered to Navy Yard, New York.

Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, detached from the Niagara and ordered to the Topeka.

Lieut. H. K. Hines, detached from the Niagara and ordered at once to Naval Station.

Ensign C. A. Brand, detached from the Fern and ordered to the Mangrove.

Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the Franklin.

Ensign O. P. Jackson, detached from the Niagara and ordered to the St. Paul at once.

Lieut. J. A. Patterson, to rejoin the St. Paul at once.

P. A. Engr. L. E. Perkins, detached from the Newark and ordered at once to the Niagara.

Lieut. McD. Craven, to rejoin ship, when relieved from in charge of the Panama.

Ensign A. N. Kemble, to the Badger immediately.

Asst. Surg. F. S. Chaffee, detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Vermont.

Asst. Engr. W. H. Touchstone, to the Celtic.

Asst. Engr. R. E. Eedes, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Celtic.

Lieut. A. D. Lothrop, to the Niagara at once.

Asst. Engr. N. Macy, detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Topeka.

Lieut. J. J. Igoo, to the Celtic at once.

Ensign W. F. Webb, to the Celtic at once.

Lieut. J. H. Porter, to the Fern.

Lieut. T. W. Hunt, to the Fern.

Ensign H. H. Hewett, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Mangrove.

P. A. Engr. R. S. Talbot, detached from the Terror and ordered to the Naval Station, Key West.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, detached from the Miantonomoh and ordered to the Lancaster.

Asst. Surg. F. S. Fielder, detached from the Hospital at Washington and ordered to the Cincinnati at once.

Lieut. J. A. Patjens, to the Celtic at once.

Lieut. T. F. Webb, to the Celtic.

Ensign F. M. Boatwick, to the Celtic.

Lieut. W. P. Stinson, middle initial changed to P. instead of C.

Lieut. (J. G.) Francis R. Wall, appointed June 3, and ordered to the Brutus.

Ensign Robeson L. Low, appointed June 3, and ordered to the Nahant.

Asst. Engrs. Morris K. Davis, James R. Selfridge, David M. Berry, Walter Kessler, Harvey Bates, Jr., Ellicott McConnell, John F. Morris, Edward M. Jennings, Thomas Rodger, Theodore Dimon, McCallate, Clifford G. Woolston, Warren H. Miller, Charles H. Treat and Edwin G. Davis, appointed June 3.

JUNE 6.—Paymr's Clerk I. B. Conkling, appointed on nomination of Paymr. L. A. Frailey, for duty Navy Yard, Washington, revoked.

Paymr's Clerk I. B. Conkling, appointed to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on nomination of Paymr. H. T. Stancliff, retired.

Paymr's Clerk W. C. Clendaniel, appointed on nomination of Pap. Inspr. L. A. Frailey, to assist in settlement of accounts Naval Station, Washington.

Paymr's Clerk W. B. Atwell, appointment on board Lancaster cancelled. Appointed on board Terror, on nomination of Asst. Paymr. R. Hatton.

Paymr's Clerk M. A. Posey, appointed on nomination of Paymr. L. A. Frailey, for duty at Naval Station, Key West.

Paymr's Clerk V. B. Sturtevant, appointed on board Lancaster, on nomination of Asst. Paymr. H. H. Baithis.

Paymr's Clerk Geo. McBlair, appointed on board Newark on nomination of Paymr. C. S. Williams.

Lieut. E. J. Dorn, detached from Naval Academy and ordered immediately to the Naval Station. To return to Academy by Sept. 30, 1898.

Naval Cadets J. H. Comfort, A. B. Keating, F. D. Berrien, J. A. Spilman, ordered to the Cincinnati.

P. A. Engr. H. Gage, detached from Wolff & Zwicker Works, Portland, Ore., and ordered to the Monadnock.

Asst. Surgs. Thomas L. Rhoads, and Ralph T. Orvis, appointed May 27.

Asst. Surgs. David B. Kerr and Charles A. Crawford, appointed June 1.

Capt. C. V. Gridley, died June 5, 1898.

Chief Engr. A. F. Dixon, to temporary duty with Board on Auxiliary Cruisers.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, detached from San Francisco and ordered immediately to Fish Hawk.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, detached from Yankton and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin, detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Indiana.

Ensign O. P. Jackson, detached from the Niagara and ordered immediately to the St. Paul.

Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, to command the Hannibal immediately.

Lieut. Comdr. K. Niles, Lieutenant Commander from May 1; commissioned June 4.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin, Lieutenant from April 27; commissioned June 4.

Chief Engr. W. B. Dunning, detached from the Monadnock and ordered immediately to works of Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore.

Lieut. G. R. H. Buffington, detached from the Prairie and ordered to report to the Katahdin.

Chief Engr. R. S. Paul, ordered to the Dixie.

Lieut. G. E. Kent, ordered to the Celtic.

Asst. Engr. F. W. Roller, ordered to the Nashville.

Lieuts. J. A. Patjens, J. F. Webb, J. J. Igoo, Ensign W. F. Webb, to report for examination at Navy Yard, New York, as to professional qualifications.

Lieut. H. S. Crossman, to report for examination at Navy Yard, Boston, as to professional qualifications.

Lieut. R. H. Pluckney, to charge of Coast Signal Service, Charleston, S. C.

Ensign J. T. Manier, to charge of Coast Signal Service, Jacksonville, Fla.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Burr, to the Catskill immediately.

Lieut. H. Bryant, to the Hannibal immediately.

P. A. Surg. R. S. O'Neill, to the Catskill immediately.

Lieut. H. M. Fales, to the Fish Hawk.

Lieut. F. Rouse, Ensign H. M. Williams and Lieut. F. A. Ballasoyos, to the Alleen immediately.

Ensign J. R. Harrell, to the Lancaster immediately.

Ensign C. H. Parker, Lieuts. C. H. Gardner, G. S. Selfridge and J. O. Porter, to the Catskill immediately.

Asst. Engr. T. Rodger and P. A. Engr. D. F. Moran, to Newport News as Inspector of Machinery, Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Co.

Ensign D. C. McDougal, to the Hist immediately.

Ensign R. P. Borden, authority to change middle initial to "F."

Lieut. W. J. Sears, to Sag Harbor and return.

Paymr. J. H. Speel, given leave one month from June 10, 1898.

Comdr. E. White, member of Court of Inquiry at Navy Yard, New York, of which Commo. W. P. McCann is president.

Comdr. C. S. Sperry, relieved from further duty as member of Court of Inquiry, Columbia.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingerson, orders to command Supply.

JUNE 7.—Naval Cadets L. S. Cox, C. S. Landrum and C. F. Huff, to the Yale.

Naval Cadet J. C. Church, to the Cincinnati.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, suspended on furlough pay three years, from June 6, 1898.

Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Moore, the orders to be ready for sea duty are withdrawn.

Boatswain P. H. Burns, retired from June 6.

Comdr. J. M. Miller, detached from command of Merrimac and ordered immediately to command the Pompey.

Ensign P. Williams, detached from the Yankton and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, detached from the Monterey and ordered immediately to the Independence.

Ensign A. B. Flithian, ordered to the Saturn immediately.

Asst. Engrs. E. McConnell and T. Dimon, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Asst. Engr. McC. Pate, to Naval Station at Key West.

Lieut. A. R. Merrill, to charge of Coast Signal Service at Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieut. D. W. Shea, to charge Coast Signal District at Port Tampa.

Lieut. J. C. Sutherland, to duty in connection with Coast Signal District, at Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. J. P. Parker, to charge of Coast Signal District at Boston.

Ensign W. H. Gunning, to duty in connection with Coast Signal District at New York.

Ensign E. A. Darby, to duty in connection with Coast Signal District at Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick, to charge Coast Signal District at New Orleans, La.

Ensign Charles J. Colrow, to duty in connection with Coast Signal District at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Ensign C. N. Borden, to duty in connection with Coast Signal District at Boston.

Lieut. A. Duane, to charge of Coast Signal District at New York.

Ensign C. S. McKinley, to duty in connection with Coast Signal District at Charleston, S. C.

Asst. Engrs. E. G. Davis and E. M. Jennings, to Navy Yard, Boston.

Asst. Engr. J. F. Morris, to Navy Yard, League Island.

Asst. Engr. N. K. Davis, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Philadelphia.

Lieut. W. H. Willard, to charge of Coast Signal District at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. P. B. Anderson, to duty in connection with Coast Signal District at New York.

Lieut. E. C. Weeks, to duty in connection with Coast Signal Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Engr. C. G. Woolston, to Navy Yard, New York.

Asst. Engr. H. Bates, Jr., and W. Kessler, to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., immediately.

Ensign T. S. Martin, to Naval Station at Key West immediately.

F. A. Engr. W. M. Gilman, to Navy Yard, Boston.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NAVAL BASE OF SUPPLIES, Key West, Fla.—Commo. G. C. Remey.
COAST DEFENCE FLEET.—Rear Adm'l. H. Erben in charge. Address 30 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y.
1ST DISTRICT.—Comdr. S. W. Nichols. Address Portland, Me.
2D DISTRICT.—Comdr. Thomas Nelson. Address Boston, Mass.
3D DISTRICT.—Capt. E. M. Shepard. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
4TH DISTRICT.—Address Philadelphia, Pa.
5TH DISTRICT.—Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. Address Baltimore, Md.
6TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold. Address Fort Royal, S. C.
7TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. Address Key West, Fla.
8TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadham. Address New Orleans, La.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Acting Rear Admiral, William T. Sampson.
ABAREnda (Collier), Acting Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Buford. Address Key West, Fla.
ALGONQUIN, Bontswain J. W. Angus (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) (Monitor). Address Key West, Fla.
ANAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.
ARMERIA, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Address Key West, Fla.
BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. R. Clover (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers. Address Key West, Fla.
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.). Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
DOLPHIN, (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns, Comdr. H. W. Lyon (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
DUPONT, (Torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.
EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Address Key West, Fla.
ERICSSON (Torpedo boat), Lieut. N. R. Usher (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
FERN, (Dispatch boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
FOOTE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. Address Key West, Fla.
HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton (n. a. s.) Address Fort Monroe, Va.
HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.
HERCULES, Mate J. M. Mahoney. Address Key West, Fla.
HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
HIST, Lieut. L. Young. Address Navy Yard, New York.
HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.
INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. G. E. Ide. Address Key West, Fla.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
LEBRANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. Address Key West, Fla.
LEYDEN (Tug), Ensign W. S. Crosley (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MANGROVE (Tender), Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MIANTONOMOH (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnsons (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg. Address Key West, Fla.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address Key West, Fla.
NEZINSCTO (Tug), Mate A. F. Benson. Address Key West, Fla.
NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship). Address Key West, Fla.
NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.
NIAGARA, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime. (Water distilling boat). Address Key West, Fla.
ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.
OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell. Address Key West, Fla.
OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. Address Key West, Fla.
PANTHER (Transport), Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Address Key West, Fla.
POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
PASSAIC (Monitor), Lieut. F. H. Shearman. Address Key West, Fla.
PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. Address Key West, Fla.
RODGERS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. L. Jayne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
SAMOSSET (Tug), Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson, Kew West, Fla.
STILETTO (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins (n. a. s.) Address Newport, R. I.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Address Key West, Fla.
ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Address Key West, Fla.
STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impy. (Coal vessel). Address Key West, Fla.
SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Address Key West, Fla.
SIOUX, Ensign W. R. Gherardi. Address Key West, Fla.
SUWANEE, Lieut. Comdr. D. Deleahanty. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
SUPPLY (refrigerator vessel), Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. Address Key West, Fla.

TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans (n. a. s.). Address Key West, Fla.
TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard. Address Key West, Fla.
VESSUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
VICKSBURG, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Little (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp. Address Key West, Fla.
WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. Address Key West, Fla.
WINSLAW (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernason (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Address Key West, Fla.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Junger. Address Key West, Fla.
YALE, Capt. W. C. Wise. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
YANKEE, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Address Key West, Fla.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. Address Key West, Fla.

FLYING SQUADRON.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (flying a.) (Flagship of Commr. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron). Address Key West, Fla.
MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying a.) Address Key West, Fla.
MERRIMAC (Collier). Sunk off entrance to Santiago Harbor to blockade Spanish fleet.
NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns, Capt. W. M. Folger. Address Key West, Fla.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix. Address Key West, Fla.
TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (flying a.) Address Key West, Fla.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral George Dewey.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (a. s.) Address Yokohama, Japan.
BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes. Address Yokohama, Japan.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman. Address Yokohama, Japan.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. Protected cruiser (a. s.), 8 Guns. Address Yokohama, Japan.
CITY OF PEKIN (Transport), Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address Yokohama, Japan.
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholz (a. s.) Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Luetze. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. Address Yokohama, Japan.
OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. B. P. Lamberton. (Flagship at Manila.) Address Yokohama, Japan.
PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood. Address Yokohama, Japan.
RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coglan. Address Yokohama, Japan.
SYDNEY (troop ship), Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Phelps. En route to Manila. Address Yokohama, Japan.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Ensign H. A. Pearson. Address Yokohama, Japan.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Read Admiral Joseph N. Miller.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, 4 Guns (p. s.). Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
MONADNOCK, (Monitor), 6 Guns, Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NORTHERN PATROL SQUADRON.

Commodore John A. Howell.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. Address Navy Yard, New York.
DIXIE (Northern patrol fleet), Comdr. C. H. Davis. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
KATAHDIN (Harbor defence ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde (northern patrol squadron). Address Provincetown, Mass.
MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell. Address Newport News, Va.
PRAHIE, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. J. Train. (Northern Patrol Fleet). Address Provincetown, Mass.
SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (Flagship of Northern Patrol Squadron.) Address Provincetown, Mass.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BADGER (Transport), Comdr. A. S. Snow. Address Provincetown, Mass.
CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. O. Hulme (Special service). Pensacola, Fla.
FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (a. d.) Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Boatswain C. Miller in charge. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
MONONGAHELA (Practice ship Naval Academy), Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Annapolis, Md.
WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Sebree (a. s.) Address Seattle, Wash.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. Albert Ross. (Training ship.) Address Newport, R. I.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.
ST. MARYS, Lieut. H. Patterson, New York School Ship. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Will remain at Oyster Bay until about July 1. Will later visit New London, Newport, Boston, Portland and Halifax, and from Halifax to Greenland, and within the Arctic circle, at Upernivik.
RECEIVING SHIPS.
FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. J. J. Read. At League Island. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.
WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickering. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

REVENUE CUTTERS IN CO-OPERATION WITH NAVY.

CALUMET, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Address Boston.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Francisco, Cal.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Siam, San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM, Capt. C. A. Abbey, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
HAMILTON (n. a. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath. Address Key West, Fla.
HUDSON (n. a. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Address Key West, Fla.
MANNING (n. a. s.), Capt. F. M. Munger. Address Key West, Fla.
MORRILL (n. a. s.), Capt. H. D. Smith, R. C. S. Address Key West, Fla.
McCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, with Asiatic Squadron. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MCCLANE (n. a. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Address Key West, Fla.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Address Bremerton Naval Station, Washington.
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM (n. a. s.), Capt. S. E. Maguire. Address Key West, Fla.
WOODBURY (n. a. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers. Address Key West, Fla.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

AILEEN (unassigned), Lieut. Wm. Kilburn. Address Navy Yard, New York.
APACHE (Tug), (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
ALEXANDER (unassigned), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
BUFFALO (Dynamite gun vessel). Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
CELTIC (unassigned), Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. Navy Yard, New York.
CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Very. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
CATSKILL (Monitor), Lieut. M. E. Hall. Address Gloucester, Mass.
COALER (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, New York.
DOROTHEA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
GWYN (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. S. Williams (unassigned). At Newport, R. I.
FREE LANCE, Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanus. Navy Yard, New York.
GOVERNOR RUSSELL (Ferry), (unassigned). Address Boston, Mass.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Address Navy Yard, New York.
JASON (Monitor), Lieut. H. F. Fitchbohm. Address New London, Conn.
LEHIGH (Monitor), Lieut. R. G. Peck. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Address mail, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
MORRIS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Chas. E. Fox. Newport, R. I.
NAHANT (Monitor), Lieut. C. S. Richman. At New York Navy Yard. Ready for sea.
McKEE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. M. Knepper. Address Newport, R. I.
MONTAUK (Monitor), Lieut. L. L. Reamey. Address Portland, Me.
NANTUCKET (monitor), Lieut. C. B. T. Moore. Address Port Royal, S. C.
NEWARK (protected cruiser), Capt. A. S. Barker. Address Norfolk, Va.
PENSACOLA, Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake. Mare Island, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, Mare Island, Cal.
POTOMAC (Tug), Lieut. G. P. Blow. Address Pensacola, Fla.
PRINCETON (Gunboat), Comdr. C. H. West. Address League Island, Pa.
POWHATAN, Ensign F. M. Russell. Address Pensacola, Fla.
RESTLESS, Lieut. A. W. Dodd. At New York Navy Yard.
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Address Navy Yard, New York.
TALBOT (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker (unassigned). At Newport, R. I.
SCIPIO, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Address Navy Yard, New York.
SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. Address Norfolk, Va.
TACOMA, Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton. Galveston, Tex.
UNCANOMUCK (unassigned). Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
VIKING, Lieut. H. Minnett. Navy Yard, New York.
VULCAN (unassigned), (repairs vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
WYANDOTTE (Monitor), Lieut. J. B. Milton. Address Boston, Mass.

VESSELS PREPARING FOR COMMISSION.

ACTIVE, Mare Island, Cal.
ALICE, at Norfolk, Va.
ENQUIRER. Address Navy Yard, New York.
FROLIC. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
IRIS (unassigned), Lieut. A. B. Connor. At Norfolk, Va., being refitted as a collier.
IROQUOIS (Tug). Address Mare Island, Cal.
PEORIA. Address League Island, Pa.
VIGILANT, Mare Island, Cal.
EAST BOSTON (Ferry boat). Address Boston, Mass.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Adml. Sampson's report of the sinking of the Merrimac is as follows:

"Mole, Hayti, June 4.—Succeeded in sinking Merrimac in the channel of Santiago to-day at 4 p. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under command of Naval Constr. Hobson and seven men. By flag of truce from Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, am informed all are prisoners of war. Two slightly wounded. Request authority to approve exchange, if possible, between these and prisoners at Atlanta. Six of Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago, unable to avoid being captured or destroyed."

Orders were given on June 6 to fit out the monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, Cal., for sea within ten days for duty with Adml. Dewey's fleet at Manila. The Monadnock is a powerful double-turreted monitor. With twin screws and 3,000 horse-power engines she is easily able to make 12½ knots an hour. She carries four 10-inch guns in two turrets, besides two 4-inch rapid-fire guns in a casemate and a numerous secondary battery. Her coal capacity is 250 tons in bunkers, and almost as much more storage room can be found on the decks. Consequently the Monadnock has the ability to make a longer cruise than the Monterey without replenishing her coal supply.

Lloyd's agents are under instructions from London to keep track of all movements of Spanish and Ameri-

can vessels of war and merchant ships and report immediately by cable.

The return of the Charleston with leaky condensers two days after she started for Manila, undoubtedly caused chagrin over the whole country, for people had looked with eagerness to see the reinforcements for Adm. Dewey off. The condensers of the Charleston were of thin brass and guaranteed to last five years. Instead of that they have lasted eight, and this is saying good deal when we remember how ordinary contracts are carried out. The Charleston was the first vessel built at San Francisco. She was turned out eight years ago, and has made voyages thousands of miles in extent, and has always been looked upon as a strong vessel.

The U. S. S. Charleston, Capt. Henry Glass, arrived at Honolulu Sunday, May 25, all well, with the transports Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney and were given a rousing reception. A committee of the leading men of the island met the warship on a tug, and all the vessels in the harbor were gay with bunting, as well as in the city. Thousands on shore cheered the vessels as they came in and dropped anchor.

VOYAGE OF THE MARIETTA.

The little U. S. gunboat Marietta, which parted company with the battleship Oregon May 13 at Bahia, Brazil, arrived safely at Key West, Fla., on June 4, just before daylight, all well, and in good time, after an uneventful voyage. While a sharp watch was kept for the enemy's vessels none were sighted. The Marietta, after the Oregon left her came by the direct course from Bahia. Although not making the speed record of the Oregon, she has a greater number of miles to her credit, for her voyage really began at Sitka, Alaska, and her crew have experienced all degrees of weather. The itinerary of her trip is given as follows: The Marietta left San Francisco Oct. 19 for Sitka; left Sitka Dec. 9 and arrived at San Francisco Dec. 17; left San Francisco on Jan. 16, reaching Acapulco on Jan. 23, La Libertad, Salvador, on Feb. 6, and San Jose, Guatemala, on March 11. On March 16 she left San Jose for Panama, where she arrived on March 24. At Callao, which she reached on March 30, she was joined by the Oregon, with which ship she traveled as far as Bahia, arriving there on May 11. The Marietta left Bahia May 13 and from that day until June 4 she sighted only two sailing vessels.

The following is a list of her officers: Comdr. F. M. Symonds, Lieuts. A. McCrackin, W. B. Caperton and J. H. Hetherington, Ensigns H. K. Benham, F. B. Bassett and J. J. Raby, P. A. Surg. G. Rothganger, Asst. Paymr. E. W. Bonnaffon and P. A. Engr. W. H. Chambers.

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

MOVEMENTS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET,

WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

Early in the week the ships of the fleet heard that Santiago harbor held the enemy's ships. The news came through the "Sun's" dispatch boat, the Kanapha, which brought the first paper which had been received in ten days. Great was the exultation in the squadron to think at last the Spanish ships had been cornered.

On Monday of last week Adm. Sampson returned to the squadron, leaving again the same day, accompanied by the Oregon and the Mayflower. Three days before this the New Orleans had left for Santiago. The next day the Castine, Dolphin and two other small ships also left, presumably for the same place. The ships left behind were envious of their stronger sisters, wishing that they were bound for the same active duty.

However, to those left behind came a diversion in the shape of an expedition to land troops and communicate with Gen. Gomez. As the only press boat with the expedition left later for Santiago without first sending the news ashore, it is probable that this is the first account of the attempt.

On Tuesday morning, the 31st of May, the fleet started away in an easterly direction from Havana, taking in convoy the Gussie, of which old paddle-wheeler so much has been written. She came to the fleet under the guidance of the Suwanee (formerly a lighthouse steamer), but now in command of Lieut. Comdr. Delahany.

This ship was chosen as the leader of the expedition on account of her light draught, which would allow her to approach near to the coast. Arrangements had been made with Gen. Gomez and a rendezvous named.

Accordingly, the antiquated Gussie, well guarded by more warlike craft, approached the coast. The water getting shoal, she and the Suwanee went inside, leaving on guard one of the small gunboats, which anchored. After sunset the smoke of the steamers was discovered in the distance. Realizing that they were the Suwanee and the dispatch boat of the New York "Sun," the Kanapha, which had accompanied the expedition, the gunboat on guard was at once headed in their direction.

It was bright moonlight, a lovely night, and the vessels stood out as dark spots against the low line of Keys. Slowly the gunboat steamed in with the Gussie astern, as the water shoals abruptly, from over 100 fathoms to less than 20, toward the keys. After a while the shallow water could be distinguished by the moonlight reflecting its lighter shade. The bottom is coral, the caysan of coral formation and the water is so clear that the bottom can be seen at an anchorage of 40 feet. The coral branches and grass are to be seen plainly over the ship's side. As the gunboat approached the vessels of which it was in search signals were shown and answered. Then the Kanapha came out and whistled that she wished to communicate with the Newport, which was the guard boat, and hailing the latter ship advised her to steer more to the southwest, adding that the Suwanee was aground.

As the Newport was then in but five fathoms of water, this caused her to stop and finally to anchor; as she had, when she cleared the ship for battle, provided for such a contingency. It was done by dropping astern anchor with hawser attached, so as to move on the first alarm. However the warlike alarm which, it is believed, was sounded, did not come, and the morning found them in the same peaceful anchorage.

It was learned during the day that Lieut. Blue, the executive of the Suwanee, had, in a small boat, interviewed the insurgents. He had a very long and arduous trip, pulling all night and not without danger, for he passed very near a Spanish gunboat, which, fortunately, did not see him. The insurgents had been communicating with as said, but it was thought unwise to send the Suwanee into the place referred to (which must for the present be nameless) on account of the shoal water and by reason of the unreliability of the pilot, a Cuban. The expedition withdrew from the immediate neighborhood. The Cubans on board the Suwanee were sent on shore to inform Gomez's people that there would be delay.

Two small pilot boats were captured by Lieut. Blue,

and one of these was utilized for this purpose. The other later served as a target for the Suwanee. The Kanapha went to Santiago, and this may be, as before mentioned, the only account of the trip. The Gussie and Suwanee were left anchored in a safe and out of the way place, while the Newport went on to make further arrangements, arriving at the fleet at nine that evening. After doing this she went to Key West for coal and repairs, reaching there on the 4th. The lack of success of this expedition is the outcome of too much reliance being given to Cubans, who are so anxious to get things done for them that they make statements which are not later borne out by the facts. This pilot, for instance, put the Suwanee ashore, and when his knowledge of the water was questioned, made reply: "Oh, if I put you ashore, shoot me." What good would that be, with a vessel at the mercy of an enemy's guns?

It has been for a long time felt by many that this business must be worked out without assistance from the Cubans, and on our own lines. Then, we may know how far we may go; but to run ten miles, in a sound, guarded by hostile gunboats, is a most risky business, especially in channels, where the water is so shoal that there is only a foot to span.

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

HARPER'S WEEKLY ANSWERED.

Tampa, Fla., June 7, 1898.

A correspondent appears in "Harper's Weekly" of June in the guise of a fault-finder, without cause for much of his complaints. There is nothing like "Stirring up the blood" of the chronic "I told you so" folks, especially when the soldiers are the alleged victims of maladministration. "Down here we are sweltering, day and night, with the thermometer 98 in the shade," says the writer.

Who is responsible for that unprecedented rise of the mercury? Nobody dares to so wrongfully accuse the thermometer of doing "thirty days after the declaration of war" that which it has never before been accused of. The maximum temperature for the past forty days has been 80 degrees, the minimum 64 degrees. The sun broils one between the hours of 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. The nights are always such as to give refreshing sleep—this, I believe, every officer, and all Regular officers, who study to the utmost the comfort of their men, will verify. Not one day has passed when the men, not engaged in taking their several miles of marching, and rifle pit digging, in heavy marching order, have not had cooling winds, and, also, comfort in the shades of their tents and neighboring trees.

The writer enthused too much in the wrong direction to give plausibility to his story.

I have referred to the delay in the fully equipping of the troops (Regulars), which has been caused, not through neglect on the part of any staff officer, but owing solely to the fact that arms, ammunition, commissary, quartermaster's, ordnance and medical stores were shipped from various depots East, North and West over railroads having unlimited facilities, and have been "mobilized," like the troops, without any advance preparations for their immediate classification. To attain this latter result the chiefs of the several staff departments have labored unremittingly and successfully.

It must be borne in mind by all those immediately concerned that from Jacksonville south to Tampa there are only two direct railways—the Plant system and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railway. The Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West, and the Florida Southern are parts of the Plant, except from Jacksonville to Sanford via the J. T. & K. W. Railway.

Now, here are four single-track railways covering the distance of 215 miles. Until the declaration of war "thirty days ago," these transportation companies were equipped for the tourist winter trade, and the traffic incidental to home consumption, requiring at the greatest demand about one-nineteenth part of the rolling stock now actually demanded. The storehouses on each line are equal to all local demands and no more. To the contrary, since the war was declared "thirty days ago," instead of one car of store goods being billed in Jacksonville for Tampa, ninety cars of war goods from dozens of places were "rushed" into Jacksonville for immediate use of the thousands of troops requiring as many more cars to "rush" them over the same limited railways.

The result—there being no switchyards for this great swooping down to Florida, over a dozen railways more fully equipped, of vast stores billed to "Get there"—nor warehouses to unload and classify the stores—they by necessity remained in cars on miles of track remote from the camps. Who is to blame for this?

Surely not Maj. Pope, the Depot Quartermaster, who was compelled to rent all manner of stores, also remote from each other, before he could begin to sort the cars and unload the classified contents at convenient sheltered stores. Nor could Maj. Wheeler, Gen. Wade's Chief Quartermaster; nor Acting Commissary, Lieut. Ramsay, be held responsible for the non-coming of stores from side tracks miles away; nor Maj. Pope, the chief medical director, be blamed that the ambulances, unmade a month after the declaration of war, had not shown up near Tampa. The Ordnance Officer was in the same plight as to stores. Were the unmade, Daddy-have-a-pull staff officers to blame for this hastening of war stores by transportation companies north of Florida?

It is a slander upon the officers of the Regular Army to say that their commands were not equipped for war, for such was not the case; and, to the contrary, every regiment arriving at Tampa, down to the passage of the act increasing the Army, was fully equipped in all details.

That there was not transportation sufficient for the Regular Army's invasion of Cuba, when the law increasing the Army was passed, Congress and not the unappointed staff officers, is to blame.

That the ration remains what it was during the Civil War, with the additions of canned meats, beans, etc., etc., is not the fault of the now—then unborn—staff officers.

I have not observed the Germans, nor the French modes of war in 1870, nor the alleged doings of the Spanish army, but thirty-eight years' experience has taught me that I have yet to find the German, French or any other foreign soldier who has not blessed the day when he slept under Uncle Sam's "Pup" tents and waxed fat and contented upon his rations. I agree that in all semi-tropical lands the troops should have floored tents, or Army cots; but this is war less the excitement of battle, and no correspondent having at heart the condition of his country, which (politically) has been rushed into war, unprepared, can blame any officer, be he of the Regular, or the Volunteer appointed staff for the unavoidable interruptions.

Col. Weston, Chief Commissary, and Maj. Jacobs, Chief Q. M., are officially responsible for any apparent delays in filling requisitions, for there are no young staff officers charged with these responsible duties, which since the vast increase of this Army at Tampa, have been, and are being, faithfully and fully performed.

There have been regimental and brigade movements

by both the cavalry and infantry. The officers and their commands, down to the date of the Army increase, are as near perfect in drill as any army in the world.

The physical condition of the 5th (Shafter's) Corps, the cavalry, artillery, the provisional commands and the incoming Volunteer regiments is perfect under the superior medical arrangements.

Congress alone is to blame that there is a daily influx of unequipped recruits. The authorized uniforms are unsuited for Southern climates. Nature and not the staff, nor Congress is blamable for the sand upon which the 5th Corps camps, and more than that they permit the "Cracker" farmer to prefer Northern markets for his fruit's and vegetables.

With few exceptions, each command is within half a mile of salt water bathing.

There is not a general officer assigned to the 5th and 7th Corps who has not had "war" experiences, and who could not promptly put his command through all field movements.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the wail of "Harpers'" correspondent, while having a smack of reformation, is too liberally drawn and wilfully slanders Florida's climate and Uncle Sam's Regular Army and unthoughtfully blames its staff for what belongs to inadequate railway facilities.

HENRY MARCOTTE

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1898.

The programme of examinations and drills has been followed according to the schedule published last week. For an hour the hills reverberated with the echoes of the firing at light battery drill, under command of Lieut. Granger Adams, on Friday afternoon. Dress parade was necessarily omitted, but the concert in the evening, for which an unusually attractive programme had been prepared, took place as usual. The drawings of the Second Class were ready for the inspection of the Board on Saturday, and the examination concluded on that day.

Battalion drill was the exercise for the afternoon of Saturday. Mrs. Hoffer, assisted by Cadet Romeyn received the guests at the hop in the evening.

Col. Wilber E. Wilder, whose latest promotion makes him Colonel 14th New York Volunteers, in which command he succeeds Gen. Fred. Grant, was at the post on Saturday. The Colonel is assigned to duty at Chickamauga. Mrs. Wilder and the children left on Monday for Auburn, N. Y.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. John P. Ryan, 3d Cav., on Sunday. Mrs. Ryan is a guest of her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Torney.

Lieut. J. T. Crabb, 8th Cav., was at the post last week. Lieut. Crabb has been appointed Quartermaster on the hospital relief, commanded by Maj. Torney.

Lieut. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub left West Point on Saturday, to join his troop at Tampa Fla. Mrs. Traub will visit her father, Canon Chapman, at Troy, N. Y.

Lieuts. Bethel and Pierce have been selected as aides by Brig. Gen. Ernst.

Maj. Spurigin will act as Adjutant in addition to his duties as Quartermaster, after Lieut. Hof's departure.

The funeral of Capt. Henry B. Noble, U. S. A., retired, was held here on Sunday afternoon with military honors. Services were held at 4 p. m. at the Cadet Chapel. Interment at the post cemetery.

One of the most interesting of the series of military exercises was that held on Monday afternoon; it is technically described as "school of the trooper," but the more familiar designation is "ride in the hall." Twenty-four riders were selected from among the members of the Second Class. The following are among the cadets who took part in the drill: Cadets Woodruff, Kelly, Wigmore, Gallup, Jewell, Carter, Krome, Granger, Romeyn, Minus, Trott, Moseley, Kerr, Foster, Foy, Stuart, Herron, Oliver and McNally.

At 8 p. m. on Monday, June 6, the exhibition drill in fencing and gymnastics by the entire Fourth Class was given in the gymnasium, under the direction of Mr. Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword. During the evening musical selections were given.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the Field Day sports were held in front of barracks. The exercises were watched by a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

Lieut. C. S. Babcock, 2d Int., visited the post on Sunday. Miss Mamie Randolph is a guest of Mrs. Landers. Miss "Polly" Randolph is visiting Mrs. Gordon. Miss Coleman is a guest of Mrs. King.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.—Enlisted men of the Army on the retired list are not entitled to the 20 per cent of pay provided for in the act of Congress, approved April 26, 1898. There is no law or regulation authorizing the ordering of retired enlisted men into the field for active service.

J. R. P.—Civilians appointed to the position of Paymaster in the Army do not have to be previously tested as to their mental and physical qualifications.

CAVALRY.—John A. Logan, Jr., entered West Point as a Cadet in 1883. In March, 1884, he was granted leave of absence until Aug. 24, 1884, and in November of that year his resignation as a Cadet was accepted.

A SUBSCRIBER.—An Ordnance Sergeant's pay with 20 years' continuous service, with the 20 per cent. increase in time of war, is \$50.40 per month.

C. H. S. asks: (1) From what date to what date did Gen. Sheridan have command of the Army. Answer: Nov. 1, 1883, to Aug. 5, 1888. (2) When was he made a Lieutenant General? Answer: March 4, 1893; accepted March 12, 1893. (3) When was he made a General? Answer: June 1, 1888. (4) When did he die? Answer: Aug. 5, 1888, at Nonquit, Mass.

F. W.—The Secretary of the Navy cannot make appointments at large; it is only the President of the United States that has this privilege.

H. E. A.—Even after a candidate for the Naval Academy had been appointed and failed twice, he would still be eligible for appointment, if within the age limit, and he should again be nominated by the representative of his district.

J. T.—The 2d District of New Jersey will be vacant at West Point in 1901. The date for examinations for Second Lieutenants from civil life has not yet been fixed.

A. L. M.—Write to Superintendent of Naval and Military Academies for pamphlet bearing on examinations.

F. R. J.—The Olympia is a protected cruiser of the first class. Her hull is of steel, she has twin screws, a displacement of 5,870 tons, and an indicated horse power of 17,313. Her main battery consists of 14 guns.

C. H.—The only key to the solution of some of the movements in the Infantry Drill Regulations are the answers to questions on movements which appear from time to time in the "Army and Navy Journal," and also procure the interpretations on the Drill Regulations in the special edition, for sale at the office of the "Army and Navy Journal," price 50c.

W. C.—You must be more specific in your question and give the names of the vessels you desire information about.

N. D. F.—Great Britain has numerous powerful battleships. One of the latest and largest is the Formidable, with a length of 400 feet, beam 75 feet, draught 26 ft. 9 in., speed 18 knots, displacement 14,900 tons, armament 4 12-inch 46-ton, 12 6-inch, 16 12-pounder quick-firing guns, 2 12-pounder boat guns, 12 3-pounder quick-firing guns, 8 Maxim guns, 5 torpedo tubes, 6 searchlights. The armor varies from 6 inches of nickel steel on the side to 10 inches in barbettes, 6 inches casemates and 12 inches in bulkheads, and 2.5 inches on her protective deck and 1 inch on her main deck.

S. K.—Asks as to the necessary qualifications for a commission as Ensign in the Navy and oblige. Answer.—The applicant must be a sailor, understand steamship, navigation and ordnance. Must have a knowledge of the duties of the position.

June 11, 1898.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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OUR TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

Lakeland, Fla., June 4.

Our little town at the junction of the S. F. & W. Railroad system and the South Florida, has recently been the scene of unusual activity and military preparation. A view of the bustle and rush at the depot and conversations with military officers, with which I have been favored give an inside view of some of the embarrassments which now confront the Army.

In the first place the number of cars required is enormous and the transportation companies find it almost impossible to supply them. An Army officer who came here in charge of the horses of our troops of cavalry assured me that 15 cars were required—13 for the 250 horses, one for the forage and horse equipments, and the remaining one for the 45 enlisted men that accompanied them. This officer complained bitterly of the red tape that seemingly tangled every movement. "When we came down," said he, "little or no arrangements had been made for refreshments anywhere on the way. The coffee was simple 'execrable,' and we were generally left to forage around at 'coffee houses without coffee' and 'eating houses' when there was nothing to eat."

"The arrangements for loading the horses on the cars were wretched. No staff officer anywhere put in an appearance. Many of the horses were crowded in with their heads where their tails ought to be, and as we had to feed and water them in the dark, at midnight at some town I never heard of before, it was decidedly 'rough' on men and horses both."

Another officer whom I talked with was in a state of mind, generally in regard to a good many things. He roundly denounced the present management of military matters. "The authorities," said he, "only communicate with the railroad officials and treat us officers and soldiers like cattle."

This officer, who is evidently a very intelligent and capable man, speaking of the condition of things at Camp St. Thomas, which he had recently left, said: "There were no supplies there for officers' messes, and they were compelled to furnish themselves at groceries at any prices they choose to ask. When clothing was supplied there were no shoes and no undershirts, and hats of only one size 7½—which, save in a few cases, came down over the heads of the men and rested on their ears, which gave the troops a sufficiently picturesque appearance, something like a mardi gras' parade. The trousers were only about half enough to go round. No rubber coats were furnished—so absolutely necessary as protection against tropical rains—and so the men who could do so bought them for themselves. I am still wearing a borrowed hat, as you see, and my officer acquaintance called attention to his rather disreputable head covering. I traded off a pair of boots for these gauntlets, and as to the leggings, I got a private soldier to draw them for me. Altogether," said he, "things up at Camp St. Thomas were in a terrible mess, and it all comes from lack of proper direction of affairs by the staff officers. Indeed, there was no staff officer at the point where our regiment got on the train—there or any point of the route."

"Camp Thomas," said he, "was called a 'camp of instruction.' While there the cavalry never drilled more than three hours a day, and an hour and a half is about the average time, and, of course, they are insufficiently instructed. The morale of the men, however, is good. They are full of confidence in themselves and their officers and are in good physical condition."

The officers and men were complaining of the want of bathing facilities, which in this hot climate seem especially necessary to health and comfort. The troops are still sweltering in their heavy blue cloth uniforms, but it is allowable to leave off the blouse. Even at drill officers are sometimes seen without their shoulder straps. Indeed, the temptation to make one's self comfortable in this semi-tropical sunshine sometimes verges very closely upon a breach of propriety, to say nothing of discipline. To-day I had quite a long talk with one of the most prominent officers here. Of course, the talk was in a way confidential; but as this man is a sensible man, and evidently is in a position to pretty accurately voice the sentiments which are current in the Army here, it is nothing more than right that they should be made public. In substance, what my officer friend said was this:

"I am not at all sorry, judging from what I see in the papers that the people are beginning to recognize the weakness of some of our staff organizations. The weakness of the line will not appear until later—possibly not until we are engaged in actual conflict and any remedy difficult or impossible. All the lessons of the War of the Rebellion will have to be learned over again. One of them is that bodies of Volunteer troops officered as ours are, must be subjected to a pretty severe weeding process, before they can become an army in fact, as well as in name. Competent military boards must examine the men whom favoritism or some 'pull with the Governor' have decorated with shoulder straps."

There are hundreds of such men who perhaps if they are permitted to retain their commands, and are subjected to the crucial test of actual conflict, will escape trial by court martial. But they have not now, and never will have, any fitness to command. They are a distinct source of weakness. They should be relegated to the ranks or to civil life. Very little as yet has been done to test the capacity of these men. My own regiment has only been assembled once for drill since it came here. We are promised more work in the future.

"From what I have seen of our Volunteer troops as at present officered and drilled, I think, in case of an actual conflict—if the military problem were a perfectly simple one, such as a direct front attack or a passive defence—the men would give a good account of themselves; but if the problem involved any considerable maneuvering or splitting up or co-operation in a number of columns, or rallying and re-forming after a repulse, it would show itself very inefficient. It is not at all used to the unexpected, which is, after all, the usual thing in real war. All this is true as yet of most of the regiments. As to brigade and division training and field movements, I have not heard of any as yet being anywhere undertaken."

But if our Volunteer troops down here are not yet past masters in the art of war, some of them are learning a good deal about how to make themselves comfortable, which really has no little to do with the efficiency and training they will ultimately acquire.

One young officer who was sitting in his tent on a camp stool in his shirt sleeves, told me how he was progressing in this very important art. "Why," said he, "do you know that soon after I got here I thought I had sunstroke; they tell me they don't have it here, but I wouldn't bet on it. I had headache every day and felt generally miserable. Do you see that hat, with the holes in the sides? Those are not bullet holes—not yet. I just cut them to let in the air. Then, too, I have discarded my undershirt; I have cut all the lining out of my serge blouse, and I have just got onto another wrinkle, that of sleeping without a pillow. Then, too, we are just now going in for temperance. After a thorough discussion among the troop commanders it was at first decided that beer should not be kept for sale. This was afterward modified, so as to permit the sale to officers, but not to the men. I expect, however, that the upshot of it will be that officers and men will all be treated alike."

The 71st New York Regt. has just had one death from dysentery. I am sorry to say that the camp of that regiment and some others is not as clean as a ladies' parlor. In fact, I saw more dirt in one company street than ought to be found in a dozen regiments. Rags, paper, tin cans, old books, were strewn around very much as they used to be around Harlem Heights. The Regular commander here, Gen. Young, should at once have a "house cleaning" and "tidy up" matters. In this climate "dirt" and "disease" are very nearly synonymous.

The 2d Massachusetts has just been ordered to Tampa to join the 8th and 22d U. S., with which it is brigaded.

Here the regiments are gradually getting down to business. An officer said to me to-day: "We are drilling now only an hour and a half a day, from 7 to 8:30 in the morning, and that only in troop drill." There is practically no squadron, no regimental, no brigade instruction whatever. Some people are uncharitable enough to surmise that this indicates a disposition on the part of the commanders to take things easy—it is confessedly a little warm here—and let the other fellows do the work.

Another officer whose gray locks tell of long service and whose honorable scars give proof of many a desperate fight with Confederates and Indians, has similar complaints to offer. He is not a newspaper correspondent, but a grizzled veteran of sound judgment and large experience in the handling of troops. He said to me:

First we were rushed to the front, with everything blocked, no supplies. Nearing Chickamauga, for want of platforms, which could have been easily put up, the troops were kept for hours in cars. Then they were rushed to Tampa, scrambling for needed things. Volunteers, without arms, clothing, blankets, tents, and yet the cry, "On to Richmond!"

Some had old rifles, almost smooth bores, with rifling worn, rotten haversacks, condemned issues; men in shelter tents, instead of being properly covered. The troops should have been concentrated, in departments and places of muster, before being sent to the front. Some regiments had issued to them baby leather belts, rotten and unsuitable. There are regiments now under orders to embark who have no medicine or medical supplies of any kind—not a condition for good morale or effective service.

The Regulars, instead of being distributed a regiment or more to a division to teach Volunteers, are put together in one corps. Cavalry are dismounted to go to the front. Men in some Volunteer regiments are barefooted, having no shoes. Men are lying on bare ground, buying comforters themselves. No cooking or payments—no wagons. Staff officers who are accustomed to have hard work done for them by clerks are not coming up to the mark. In fact, there are many matters of neglect to be enumerated.

The idea of taking men into action who have never fired a shot from a gun, and are handicapped by having a supposedly inferior rifle. Then there is that skeletonizing of troops and batteries, and then doubling us up in the field, with recruits, some having no place to sleep. Not a man should have come to the front till he was properly clothed and equipped, and till the United States were ready to do that, they should have stayed at home. From nearly any point they could have been sent to the seacoast and shipped when needed. They all should have had a certain amount of target practice as part of their training. To take any other men into action is to invite disaster, and is wrong to the country.

I believe that this is the feeling generally. An officer of a Michigan regiment said to me last night: "But for the stigma, I would resign and quit." He and others were so disgusted.

No one seems to know what to do. You get an order to draw supplies, and go down and can't get them. A Colonel told me he did not know he had to stand by for hours and hang on till he got what he wanted, that he was tired of it and wished a chance to drill. A head seems to be lacking in all this, or there may be too many small-sized heads in the business, and they "not too well filled." This all may be treason, for which I don't wish to be tried, but you can get out of it some important facts.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, June 7, 1898.

The standing of three classes of Naval Cadets has been made up. The first class, the graduates, has already had its standing published. The standing of the second, third and fourth classes, as determined by the annual examination of the present month is:

1. *Herbert G. Sparrow, O.
2. Allen Buchanan, Ind.
3. Guy A. Bisset, Ky.
4. *Edward B. Fenner, N. Y.
5. John E. Bailey, Mich.
6. John T. Beckner, Ky.
7. Richard D. White, Mo.
8. Hy. M. Gleason, Kan.
9. Ernest A. Welcher, Conn.
10. W. C. Wood, Ga.
11. Paul B. Dungan, Neb.
12. Claude C. Bloch, Ky.
13. E. J. Sadler, Kan.
14. Victor A. Kimberly, Mass.
15. Lloyd S. Shipley, Mo.
16. Hilary H. Rozzell, Ala.
17. Edw. C. Kalbfus, at large.
18. Hy. E. Lackey, at large.
19. Farmer Morrison, Ark.
20. Herbert H. Evans, Miss.
21. Jas. W. L. Clement, S. C.
22. Jos. K. Taussig, at large.
23. Cyrus W. Cole, O.
24. John W. Greenslade, O.
25. Chas. H. Fischer, Pa.
26. William S. Miller, Tex.
27. Clark H. Woodward, Ga.
28. Harry S. Brinser, Pa.
29. Alex. F. H. Yates, Me.
30. Saml. I. M. Major, Ky.
31. James R. Combs, Ill.
32. A. E. Watson, at large.
33. Wm. B. Sayles, R. I.
34. James H. Tomb, Mo.
35. James E. Matthews, Ill.
36. Fred. J. Horne, N. Y.
37. A. W. Johnson, at large.
38. S. B. Thomas, at large.
39. Frank O. Branch, Ind.
40. Chas. E. Courtney, N. Y.
41. James B. Gilmer, Va.
42. Chas. E. Morgan, W. Va.
43. John E. Lems, Minn.
44. Frank P. Helm, Jr., Ky.
45. Edgar B. Larimer, Kan.
46. Chas. B. Hatch, Jr., Ill.
47. John T. Bowers, N. J.
48. Ralph E. Pope, Neb.
49. Roe W. Vincent, Pa.
50. Zach. H. Madison, Ill.

THIRD CLASS.

Both have same marks.

30. Stanley Woods, Ill.
31. Frank D. Berney, Ia.
32. Paul Foley, N. Y.
33. Wilbert Smith, Mich.
34. John G. Church, O.
35. Emil P. Sarvz, Tex.
36. Carlos A. Gardiner, Ill.
37. Robt. L. Berry, Ky.
38. Huntington Johnson, Ore.
39. Harry K. Cage, Tex.
40. G. B. Landenberger, Pa.
41. Bayard T. Bulmer, Nev., at large.
42. Robt. T. Menner, Pa.
43. Edison E. Scranton, O.
44. Jas. H. Comfort, Mo.
45. Herbert C. Cocke, Va.
46. Clarence L. Arnold, Ind.
47. Edwin H. Dodd, Ill.
48. Wm. V. Tomb, Ark.
49. Chas. P. Huff, Mo.
50. L. E. Wright, Jr., Tenn.
51. R. A. Aberthayen, Tenn.
52. Hayne Ellis, Ga.
53. Benj. G. Bartholow, O.
54. J. W. Schoenfeld, N. Y.
55. Abram C. Howard, Ill.
56. Chas. R. Train, N. Y.
57. Clive C. Hulick, O.
58. Kirby B. Crittenden, Mo.

59. John M. Caffery, La.
60. Lorenman, Nod, Tenn.
61. Clarence E. Landram, Ky.
62. Wm. H. Shea, N. Y.
63. Hugo Osterhouse, Va.
64. Hiroake Tamura, Japan.

William S. Case, of Ill., took no examination, pleading defective eyesight.

FOURTH CLASS.

1. *Alfred G. Howe, Ind.
2. *Ernest J. King, O.
3. *W. H. Steinhausen, Ind.
4. *Byron A. Long, Cal.
5. C. W. Fisher, Jr., Md.
6. John J. Burwell, Va.
7. Sidney M. Henry, N. Y.
8. C. A. Conway, Mich.
9. Thos. R. Kurts, Minn.
10. L. S. Cox, Jr., N. Y.
11. Julius A. Furor, Wis.
12. John P. Jackson, N. Y.
13. Orie W. Fowler, Ia.
14. *B. L. Ackerson, Mich.
15. B. W. Wygant, Fla.
16. *L. B. McBride, Pa.
17. R. S. Keyes, O.
18. Geo. C. Westervelt, Tex.
19. Isaac I. Yates, N. Y.
20. E. A. Brooks, Tenn.
21. William Norris, Pa.
22. Percy W. Foote, N. C.
23. Wm. B. Fogarty, O.
24. C. T. Hutchins, Jr., Pa.
25. Adolphus Andrews, Tex.
26. William S. Pye, Minn.
27. John M. Enoch, Miss.
28. J. C. Fremont, Jr., N. Y.
29. Arthur P. Fairfield, Me.
30. Rufus S. Manley, Kan.
31. John H. Furse, Ga.
32. Caspar Goodrich, Conn.
33. John F. Green, N. C.
34. Roger Williams, N. Y.
35. Burrell C. Allen, Kan.
36. Ed. C. Hamner, Jr., Va.
37. Walter N. Vernon, Mich.
38. M. H. Allen, S. C.
39. Chas. L. Bruff, N. Y.
40. Harold E. Cook, Mass.
41. J. M. Walsh, Wash., at large.
42. Mauley H. Simons, R. I.
43. Frank McCommon, Mo.
44. Merlyn S. Cook, Mass.
45. H. C. Richardson, Pa.
46. Fred. L. Oliver, N. C.
47. John J. Hannigan, Ill.
48. Geo. F. Blair, Mich.
49. Thos. H. Wheeler, Ala.
50. Wallace Bartholif, N. J.
51. Edw. E. Spafford, Vt.
52. Guy W. S. Castle, Wis.
53. Jesse B. Gay, S. D., at large.
54. Guy Whitlock, Minn.
55. Ivan E. Basa, Miss.
56. John Downes, Jr., at large.
57. J. T. Fitzpatrick, Jr., La.
58. Wm. W. Galbraith, Tenn.
59. Jos. W. Hileman, Va.
60. Geo. F. Neal, Tenn.
61. N. K. Perry, Jr., S. C.
62. G. P. Nightingale, N. Y.
63. Frank R. McCrary, Ark.
64. R. F. Zugbaum, Jr., N. Y.
65. Owen H. Oakley, Neb.
66. Langdon Moore, N. Y.
67. John Rodgers, at large.
68. Theo. A. Kittinger, Ind.
69. John V. Babcock, Ia.
70. H. Colvocresses, N. J.

Those marked (*) are star members, that is, those who received 85 per cent. of the maximum number obtainable in all their studies. The Fourth Class has probably the largest number of star members ever known in a single class.

The following Cadets have resigned: J. W. Embrey, of Ga.; R. T. Wood, of N. Y.; D. Moore, N. Y.; H. M. Lloyd, III.

William J. Moses, of New York, was the one of four alternate candidates who passed his examination for admission to the Naval Academy. He was sworn in office and then given leave until October. Cadet Moses comes of a naval family.

The work of preparation for removing the buildings of Porter Row, Naval Academy, has begun. This is the site of the new armory which is to be erected as soon as plans are perfected, out of the recent million dollars appropriated by Congress to the Naval Academy.

KEY WEST BARRACKS.

June 1, 1898.

Ever since the blowing up of the Maine on February 15 the hospital here has been full of sailors and marines, so that it seems more like a Navy than an Army hospital. After the last of the Maine sailors had gone back to ships or been sent north, Dr. Clandenin, the surgeon in charge, wrote to the Surgeon-General offering to take any Navy patients whom they could not take care of themselves. The Surgeon-General of the Army accordingly proffered this hospital formally to the Surgeon-General of the Navy for placing patients from the men-of-war. In consequence the hospital has had about forty-five patients in it ever since. All of the wounded men from the several engagements off the coast of Cuba have been brought here, and only one has died. Now that the General Hospital has been established at the Convent by Dr. Hall, probably most of the cases will go there, but Key West Barracks will not take a back seat until the war with Spain becomes a thing of the past.

The General Hospital or the Convent Hospital, as it is called, is the Convent of Mary the Immaculate, offered for use by the Sisters of the Holy Names. It is under the charge of Dr. W. R. Hall, U. S. A., with Dr. W. C. Borden, U. S. A., and a large number of contract doctors as assistants. It has cots for 300 patients, and accommodations are being made for 200 more. At present there are about 35 patients there. About 50 patients from the two hospitals were sent north on the Solace last week.

Excitement at the Barracks ran high last Saturday, when Dr. Clandenin started up to the north end of the island in pursuit of the two Spanish spies who tried to blow up the mortar battery at Fort Taylor on Thursday. The Doctor was accompanied by Sergt. Richards, Battery B, 1st Art., who had fired at the men at Fort Taylor and had in return been slightly wounded by them. They were to meet eight privates sent around by another road to the head of the island, but probably owing to too vague instructions, the men failed to connect, and the spies escaped. They had left in a rowboat and were only about 500 yards from shore when the Doctor and the Sergeant appeared, but as the latter were armed only with revolvers and no boat could be had within three or four miles, they were powerless.

The party returned for a launch and rifles and set out once, although it was after dark. Two parties went out. In the post barge were Dr. Clandenin and Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st Art., with six men, and in the launch Lieut. C. H. McKinstry, C. E., and a number of civilian employees. They patrolled the waters at the head of the island all night, but their only encounter was with mosquitoes.

The launch party had plenty of excitement, however, for the naphtha of the launch took fire and they escaped an explosion by a miracle.

There was excitement at the post, too, for about 1 o'clock the alarm of fire rang out. It came from the basement of A. Battery Barracks. There the household goods of Maj. J. H. Calef, who is on sick leave, had been stored. The fire was promptly put out, but not before considerable damage had been done. The goods were to have been shipped the next day. It is thought that the loss is covered by insurance.

On Tuesday night Capt. Merrill, whose quarters are near the beach, thought he heard some one out in a boat trying to cut the cable. He called up Capt. Murray and the latter, with a couple of men, went to investigate. But if any one had been there they disappeared on the approach of the men for all was serene.

A number of court martial cases were disposed of this week. Capt. Randall, Lieut. O'Brian, Lieut. Hackney and Lieut. Mitchell came up from Tortugas for it.

The mounting of guns at Fort Taylor, under direction of Capt. Murray and Lieut. Cee goes steadily on. The stone and cement work of the new fortifications is about completed. The sandhill work will take several more months, however, and there are a number of guns to be mounted. If it were not for the warships that are kept in the harbor this place would be about as defensible as anything could be, in case the Spaniards wanted to come in here after the large quantities of coal and provisions kept here.

On May 30 a prize crew brought in the British coal ship Restormel. She was captured right under the guns of Morro Castle by the St. Paul, Capt. Sigsbee commanding.

The English income tax has varied from 1s. 4d. in the pound in 1855-57, under Chancellor of the Exchequer Gladstone, to 2d. in 1874-76, under Sir Stafford Northcote. In three years it was 3d; four years, 4d.; seven years, 5d.; ten years, 6d.; five years, 7d.; five years, 8d.; three years, 9d.; one year, 10d.; one year, 11d., and two years, 10d. The average for thirty-two years, ending in 1897, was 6.8d. in the pound.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The President on June 4 approved S. R. 163 authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commr. George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic squadron.

The bill for the removal of all political disabilities arising from the Civil War is now a law, President McKinley having formally approved it.

The Senate on June 8 passed the bill to organize a hospital corps for the United States Navy, striking out the House provision limiting its operation to the period of the war with Spain.

The House has passed a bill to restore to the States of Ohio and New York certain battle flags carried by their troops in the Civil War.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has asked to be discharged from further investigation of the subject of the loss of the U. S. S. Maine.

The following bills have been favorably reported in the Senate: The bill to amend the joint resolution permitting Col. Anson Mills, U. S. A., to accept and exercise the functions of Mexican Boundary Commissioner; authorizing the promotion of Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., to commander on the retired list. The Naval Committee reported with amendments the bill to organize a hospital corps for the Navy.

A bill to reorganize the Engineer Corps of the Army (S. 4713) was introduced by Mr. Handy June 6 and favorably reported. Also the bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years, to wilfully or maliciously injure, destroy, or interfere with any submarine mine, torpedo, fortification or harbor defence system, owned, constructed or in process of construction by the Government. Also a bill imposing a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and a fine of \$25,000 to print, publish, photograph, or reproduce, by any process whatsoever, any information as to the strength of any fortification of the United States.

Mr. Penrose submitted an amendment relative to the claims of the William Cramp & Sons for damages and losses sustained by reason of the failure to promptly furnish the armor, armament, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Faulkner, at the request of several worthy ladies, introduced S. 4702 to enable the Secretary of War to appoint two matrons to serve with each regiment of Volunteers during the war with Spain.

In the Senate June 8 Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) reported from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads a bill extending the franking privilege through the mails to the officers and men of the Army and Navy during the existing war, the privilege to extend only to first-class matter, each piece weighing not more than one ounce.

In the Senate on Tuesday a communication was presented from the Secretary of War, transmitting a bill from the Quartermaster General with a draft of a bill providing for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, with a view to the proper transaction of the large volume of additional work placed upon it by the sudden increase of the Regular and Volunteer forces. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On Tuesday in the Senate the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., together with draft of a bill to provide chief ordnance officers for corps and division commanders, and recommending favorable consideration. It was referred to Committee on Military Affairs. A bill to increase the force of the Ordnance Department was also introduced by Mr. Hawley (S. 4731) and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Gulloom introduced a bill (S. 4721) to enable the President to accord redress for certain judicial errors in courts martial and to obtain certain reinforcements thereby for exigencies of war.

The two Houses have agreed upon the following bills: to pension Brevet Col. Amos Webster; to increase pension of Halbert E. Paine; to protect homestead settlers who enter the Military of Naval service; to provide for compensation and expenses of special counsel for the Government in prize cases; joint resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to waive the one-year suspension from promotion and to order re-examination of officers of the Army in certain cases during the existing war and forthwith order the re-examination provided in certain cases by the third proviso of section 3 of the act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein." In explanation of this last section it was stated that those officers who were examined prior to the existing war are obliged to remain in that condition of suspension for a year before they can have another examination. In many cases that is doing a great injustice, in view of the fact that a large number of officers are being added to the line of the Army. Under this act they will be permitted to have another examination at any time that the Secretary of War or the President may order it.

The following bills have been introduced in the House: By Mr. Hartman, H. Res. 278, authorizing the preparation and delivery of medals to Lieut. Hobson and crew for gallant conduct June 4, 1898. By Mr. McCall, H. Res. 279, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to waive the one year suspension from promotion and to order re-examination of officers of the Army in certain cases. By Mr. Hilborn, H. Res. 280, directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit plans and estimates of dredging the channel through the shoals in San Pablo Bay, off Ilinola Point, in California. Referred to Committee on Rivers and Harbors. H. Res. 281, to authorize the President to appoint as an assistant engineer in the Navy ex-Navy Cadet David M. Berry.

The bill allowing the claim of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., has been reported favorably by the Senate.

The chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Cannon, informs us that Congress is likely to adjourn July 1. In a conference with the Secretary of War on Thursday Mr. Cannon arranged for every possible contingency so that sufficient money will be appropriated.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 2, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Frank L. Polk, of New York, to be an Assistant Paymaster with rank of Captain.

Frederick L. Martin, of California, to be a Captain in the Signal Corps.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Brigadier Generals.

Col. John N. Andrews, 12th U. S. Inf.

Leonard W. Colby, of Nebraska.

Roy Stone, of New York.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General U. S. A.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Henry T. Douglas, of Maryland.

Harrison Gray Otis, of California.

To be Additional Paymasters.

Charles Albert Smylie, of New York.

William Monaghan, of Ohio.

Manley B. Curry, of Georgia.

Joseph Stuart Wilkins, of the District of Columbia.

Michael F. Sheary, of New York.

2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav.

Frederick Boatwick, of New York.

James Canby, of Colorado.

Fred. M. Rix, of Arkansas.

To be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. William V. Richards, 16th U. S. Inf.

To be Assistant Adjutants General with the rank of Major.

Capt. Hunter Liggett, 5th U. S. Inf.

1st Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d U. S. Cav.

To be Assistant Adjutants General with the rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cav.

Frederick M. Page, of Virginia.

Davis Elkins, of West Virginia, now First Lieutenant 1st West Virginia Volunteer Inf.

To be Inspector General with the rank of Major.

David Vickers, of Idaho.

To be Chief Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Major.

1st Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Art.

John D. Black, of North Dakota.

Robert H. Fitzhugh, of Pennsylvania.

William M. Grinnell, of New York.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

William Larrabee, Jr., of Iowa.

Joseph B. Handy, of Delaware.

To be Chief Quartermaster with the rank of Major.

Capt. George Ruhlen, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.

Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th U. S. Inf.

To be Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain.

Charles M. Forrest, of the District of Columbia.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav.

Clyde D. V. Hunt, of Vermont.

1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th U. S. Inf.

James H. McMillan, of Michigan.

The Executive nominations sent to the Senate on May 31, 1898, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of June 4, page 800, were confirmed by the Senate June 6.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 6, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Additional Paymaster.

James B. Kenner, of Indiana, the nomination of James B. McKenna, of Indiana, was delivered to the Senate June 3, 1898, is hereby withdrawn.

To be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Warren C. Fairbanks, of Indiana, the nomination of Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, to the above named office, which was delivered to the Senate June 3, 1898, is hereby withdrawn.

To be Chief Surgeon of Divisions with the rank of Major.

Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Capt. George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Donald MacLean, of Michigan.

George R. Fowler, of New York.

To be Brigade Surgeons with the rank of Major.

Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Marborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William O. Owen, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William D. Crosby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William L. Kneedler, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. James E. Picher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Henry J. Raymond, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Edward R. Morris, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Henry S. T. Harris, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Paul Shillcock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Capt. G. MacDonald, of New York.

Charles M. Drake, of Georgia.

Joseph K. Weaver, of Pennsylvania.

John Gulteras, of Pennsylvania.

John E. Ruth, of Iowa.

John W. Bayne, of the District of Columbia.

Milo B. Ward, of Missouri.

Schuyler C. Graves, of Michigan.

George T. Vaughan, of the Marine Hospital Service.

Nathan S. Jarvis, of New York.

William Devine, of Massachusetts.

John C. Martin, of Ohio.

Peter D. MacNaughton, of Michigan.

Samuel T. Armstrong, Acting Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

John Patterson Dodge, of Ohio.

John R. McDill, of Wisconsin.

Samuel O. L. Potter, of California.

George A. Smith, of Iowa.

Arthur Snowden, of Virginia.

B. Stansbury Sutton, of Pennsylvania.

Frank Bruso, of New York.

To be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

John P. Teagarden, of Pennsylvania.

To be Chief Quartermaster with the rank of Major.

Morris E. Hutchins, of Kentucky.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive nominations received in the Senate June 9.

Lieut. Col. Henry Erastus Noyes, 2d Cav., to be Colonel.

Maj. William Augustus Rafterty, 2d Cav., to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Argalus Carey Hennisee, 8th Cav., to be Major.

1st Lieut. Joseph Theodore Dickman, 3d Cav., to be Captain.

1st Lieut. John Fulton Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. William Thomas Johnston, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. William Headley Osborne, 1st Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant.

1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art., to be Captain.

1st Lieut. George Lucius Anderson, 4th Art., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Robert McCleavey, to be transferred from artillery arm to infantry arm.

2d Lieut. Conrad Stanton Babcock, to be transferred from infantry arm to artillery arm.

IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive nominations received in the Senate June 9.

To be Major General in the Volunteer Army—J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio.

To be Brigadier General in the Volunteer Army—John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania.

Aristo A. Wiley, of Alabama, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

Thomas H. Simms, of Arkansas; James E. R. Stuart, of Virginia; Carroll Mercer, of Maryland.

To be Chief Commissary of Subsistence with rank of Major—Capt. George W. H. Stouch, 3d U. S. Inf.

To be Assistant Quartermaster with rank of Captain—Albert Gilbert, of New York; Laurance C. Baker, of New

York; Jonathan N. Patton, of Iowa. (Nomination of John M. Patton, of Iowa, for above office is withdrawn.)

To be Chief Quartermaster with rank of Major—David Hemphill, of South Carolina.

Executive nominations received by the Senate, June 8, 1898:

Third Regiment of Volunteer Engineers.

To be Colonel—Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, C. E., U. S. Second Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. Edward Burr, C. E., U. S. A. To be Major—Capt. William C. Langford, C. E., U. S. A. To be Captain—2d Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, C. E., U. S. A. To be 1st Lieutenant—Charles W. Parker, of Ohio.

To be 2d Lieutenant—Frank H. Martin, of Iowa.

The officers in the American Navy know all about Dr. Sieger's ANGOSTURA BITTERS, and are never without that world-renowned tonic and regulator of the digestive organs.

BORN.

RYAN.—June 5, 1898, at West Point, N. Y., to the wife of Lieut. John P. Ryan, a son.

MARRIED.

DOGGETT—PORTER.—On Thursday, June 9, at Morris-town, N. J., by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, Evelina Sanford, daughter of Gen. Fitz John Porter, to the Rev. Walter Hall Doggett.

HENRY—BELKNAP.—At Washington, D. C., June 7, 1898, Mr. Barclay Henry to Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late Gen. W. W. Belknap, former Secretary of War.

RUSSELL—KRUGER.—At Des Moines, Iowa, May 30, 1898, Mr. W. D. Russell, nephew of Secretary of War Alger, to Miss Gretchen Kruger.

SHELLEDY—MORTON.—Miss Jessie C. Shelledy and Mr. Alfred W. Morton, son of Maj. Alfred Morton, U. S. A., Wednesday evening, June 1, 1898, at Chicago, Ill.

WILSON—DODGE.—At Washington, D. C., June 1, 1898, Mr. Hatch Beall Wilson, son of the late Capt. James Evel-eth Wilson, 2d U. S. Art., to Miss Carrie Heath Dodge.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On board U. S. S. Katahdin, May 30, 1898, Ensign J. R. Campbell, U. S. N.

CUSHING.—At Dunkirk, N. Y., June 2, 1898, Mrs. Ellen Delta Grosvenor Cushing, only daughter of the Hon. Thos. P. Grosvenor, and widow of Paymr. Milton Buckingham Cushing, U. S. N.

GRIDLEY.—At Kobe, Japan, June 4, 1898, Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. N.

STURDY.—On board the Pompey off Key West, Fla., June 6, 1898, Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Sturdy, U. S. N.

WOLFE.—At Coeymans-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., May 28, 1898, Susan Wolfe, mother of the wife of Paymr. Thos. J. Cowie, U. S. N.

UNDERTAKERS.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241 and 243 West 23d st., near 6th av., undertakers, embalmers and funeral directors; special attention given to hotel, hospital, steamship and suburban calls; magnificent chapels for holding funeral services upon the premises; marble receiving vaults; interments in all cemeteries and cremation; equipment and service in all departments the very best; always open. Telephone, 14-18th st. Cable, Undertaker, New York.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

Commo. W. P. McCann, retired; Capt. G. W. Sumner and Comdr. C. S. Sperry have been appointed a court to determine the responsibility for the collision between the U. S. S. Columbia and the Foscua. The steamers Queen and City of Pueblo, the Indiana and Morgan City, chartered at San Francisco to carry Merritt's troops, will carry 10,000 men. The Cela, China, Ohio, Zealandia and Conemaugh, to follow with the third expedition, are provisioned and almost ready to start. The City of Paris, Victoria, Olympia, Arizona, Tacoma and Columbia will also be chartered. Bids for raising the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila harbor are to be asked for. The U. S. S. Alliance arrived at Newport, R. I., June 4, from Norfolk, experiencing bad weather on the way up. Coxswain K. Wesel, U. S. N., was stunned and drowned by a fall of a whale boat on the U. S. S. San Francisco at Provincetown, Mass., June 5. The self-detaching hooks gave way and precipitated the crew into the sea. The U. S. S. Buffalo, nee Nictheroy, arrived at Old Point, Va., June 7, leaving Rio May 5. The repair vessel Vulcan has been ordered from Boston to Key West. The change from a warm to a cold climate explains the sickness on the San Francisco. The camp at Hempstead is to be transferred to Montauk Point, L. I. Street car companies in San Francisco permit soldiers in uniform to ride free. The 36th Michigan Vols. has been ordered to remain for the present at Island Lake, Mich., as Camp Alger is likely to be abandoned.

We extend our congratulations to Dr. George Dewey, of Manila. Judging from the drastic effect of the prescriptions he has administered to them, the Spaniards may imagine that the gallant Admiral is to assume the practice of medicine. On the contrary, his new title is testimony offered by the Western University of Pennsylvania to his knowledge of the law. Had his fortune been cast in the English service he would be known as Lord Dewey of Manila. As it is, he is to be addressed as Rear Admiral George Dewey, LL. D., U. S. N.

A correspondent writing to the "Army and Navy Journal," under date of Camp Merritt, San Francisco, Cal., June 4, says: "The 1st battalions of the 18th and 23d Inf's, were to-day designated, as per orders from higher authorities, to go with the next lot to Manila, sailing Tuesday. They are commanded by their Lieutenant Colonels respectively, French and Bailey. The other companies had to transfer nearly all of their men, except non-commissioned officers, to fill up ranks of 1st Battalion. What are we going to do when we come to go to Manila ourselves? Start with nothing?"

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 6.—1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart, detached from the Hamlin, and assigned to the command of the Algonquin temporarily.

JUNE 8.—2d Lieut. H. L. Peckham, directed to rejoin the Perry not later than the 18th instant.

Capt. D. B. Hodgeson, Revenue Cutter Service, was recently detached from command of the U. S. S. McCulloch, now on duty in co-operation with the Navy with Adm. Dewey's fleet at Manila, wholly because of critical illness in his family.

Capt. Hodgeson is an old, tried and thoroughly competent officer of the Cutter Service, and his record of thirty-seven years' standing during all that time is without a blemish of any kind.

This statement is made in justice to Capt. Hodgeson, than whom no officer can stand higher in the estimation of the Department.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 9.—2d Lieuts. David D. Porter and Arthur J. Matthews, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

2d Lieut. L. M. Gulick, ordered to U. S. F. S. San Fran-cisco.

2d Lieut. A. T. Marix, ordered to Marine Barracks, Nor-folk, Va., for instruction.

Malt Nutrine

—the Food Drink—is the greatest tonic for nursing mothers. Nourishing—inspiring—soothing. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merits claimed for it.

STORAGE

Absolutely Fire-proof

FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, WORKS OF ART, ETC.

COLD STORAGE

Absolutely Moth-proof
FOR FURS AND FABRICS

VAULTS

Absolutely Burglar-proof
FOR SILVER AND VALUABLES

American Security and Trust Co.

1140 18th St., Washington

THE SPANISH ARMADA

Described from manuscript records and the narratives of survivors, with an introduction by

CAPTAIN MAHAN

Is a feature of the richly illustrated June number of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, which contains also the experiences of a major in the Cuban army under General Garcia in an article entitled

Ten Months with the CUBAN INSURGENTS

There is also the story of the man who laid the mine that blew up the first gun boat ever destroyed by this means—the electrician of the Confederate Navy.

The summer numbers of THE CENTURY will treat in a most interesting and timely way subjects connected with the present war. The July number will open with a story of

CUBAN FILIBUSTERING

by Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity." Interesting articles on Cuba, the Philippines, and Porto Rico will soon appear, with an auth-ritative paper on the Sanitation of Havana. THE CENTURY has in fact already arranged for a series somewhat in the manner of its famous "BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR," to be entitled

"BATTLES AND LEADERS,
Places and Problems
of the Spanish-American War."

Get the June CENTURY, now on every news stand.

SOLDIERS

should always have a package of

NEVER SWEAT
FOOT POWDER

with them.

You will find after a long march, when the feet are hot, tired, sweaty and swollen, that this powder will bring rest and comfort. It is recommended by all who ever used it.

Sent to any address on receipt of \$2.50.

Address NEVER SWEAT FOOT POWDER CO.,
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THE FACTORIES OF THE
DUEBER WATCH CASE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Are by far the most complete establishments in the world devoted to the manufacture of high grade watch movements and watch cases. The latest production of the Dueber-Hampden factories is the smallest ladies' watch made in America, and the only watch movement which has ever been made out of solid gold. This magnificent little watch is called "The Four Hundred." Write for illustrated catalogue.

The DUEBER WATCH WORKS, Canton, O.

EXCELLENCE
WITH ECONOMY
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YOUR UNIFORMS OF

GEORGE EVANS & CO.,
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.

Samples and Price Upon Application.

The Wint Adjustable Saddle.
Manufactured and for Sale by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Company, Washington Ave. and 21st St., St. Louis, Mo.

With Curley's easy shaving Safety Razor, anyone can shave in any place, where shaving is possible. On horseback, on the ocean, or walking around the room. Send for circular.

Sent to any part of the world, by registered mail, on receipt of price.

ONE BLADE, \$2.00. TWO BLADES, \$3.00.
J. CURLEY & BROTHER, 6 Warren St., New York.

"The Safest Drink in Hot Weather."

"ROSS'S ROYAL"

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

Invaluable for prevention and cure of tropical fevers.



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MAINTAIN YOUR HEALTH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROSS'S ROYAL.

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INVALUABLE FOR PREVENTION AND CURE OF TROPICAL FEVERS.

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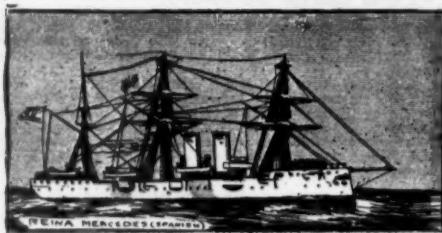
INVALUABLE FOR PREVENTION AND CURE OF TROPICAL FEVERS.

ROSS'S ROYAL.

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

INVALUABLE FOR PREVENTION AND CURE OF TROPICAL FEVERS.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, reported sunk at Santiago on June 6 by the fire from American warships during the bombardment of the Spanish forts, was a steel vessel of 3,000 tons displacement. Her length was



Reina Mercedes, (Spanish.)

278.10 feet, beam, 42.7; draft, 16.5. She had five torpedo tubes and a speed of 17.5 knots. The vessel had three masts, barque-rigged, carried sail on fore and main masts, two smokestacks, two sponsons on each side.

Her armament was six 6.2-inch, two 2.7-inch, three 2.2-inch guns, two 1.5-inch and six 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns and two machine guns. A cut of the vessel is given above.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPINION.

In his Memoirs now appearing in the New York "Sun," Mr. Dana quotes Gen. Sheridan as saying: "Mr. Dana, I long ago made up my mind that it was not a good plan to fight battles with paper orders; that is, for the commander to stand on hill in the rear and send his Aides-de-Camp with written orders to the different commanders. My practice has always been to fight in the front rank."

"But, General," I said, "that is dangerous. In the front rank a man is much more liable to be killed than he is in the rear."

"Well," said he, "I know that there is a certain risk in it, but in my judgment the advantage is much greater than the risk, and I have come to the conclusion that this is the right thing to do. That is the reason the men like me. They know that when the hard pinch comes I am exposed as much as any of them."

"But are you never afraid?" I asked.

"If I was I should not be ashamed of it," he said.

"If I should follow my natural impulse I should run away—always, at the beginning of the danger; the men who say they are never afraid in battle do not tell the truth."

When the Captain of the Paris sought to reassure his passengers on the last trip from England he said, with much nonchalance: "Under full headway the Paris can cut through fifteen Spanish warships." That was a slight exaggeration, of course, but experience has proved more than once that safety in a collision at sea depends on the speed of the moving body. A steamer of 10,000 tons displacement traveling twenty knots an hour goes through an ordinary vessel like a hot knife through butter, escaping without a scratch.

It is asserted that the sense of smell among some of the Indians of the Philippines is so acute that they can tell the state of one's affections by the smell of his garments and thus learn whether an enemy is friendly disposed or the adoration of a loved one is returned. Free Masonry is said to flourish among the natives, who, soon after establishing their first lodges, enrolled 30,000 members. These lodges are most numerous in Cavite, the principal theater of rebellion.

Gorham Patriotic Spoons

STERLING SILVER.

No. H. 8.
Shield Enamelled.No. H. 7.
Shield Enamelled.No. H. 9.
Flag and Shield Enamelled.No. H. 10.
American and Cuban Flags
on Handle in Enamel.No. H. 6.
American and Cuban Flags
on Handle in Enamel.No. H. 11.
American and Cuban Flags
on Handle in Enamel and
American Flag Enamelled
in Bowl.

THESE spoons are full tea size and are made in good substantial weights and are splendidly finished. The Army and Navy spoon is designed with a view to rugged strength as being more suited to the purpose than the usual conventional form.

The outline is that of a "Galley Oar." The obverse has the Army and Navy seals placed at the top, with the American eagle and shield below and the words Army and Navy extending down the handle. The reverse has suitable emblems of the Army and Navy. The bowls are decorated as shown in the illustrations. The obverse of the Gen. Lee spoon has an excellent head of Gen. Lee in relief, as the principal feature of the design; below are two flags crossed, the United States and that of the Cuban Republic, with monogram F. L. below and the words "We Will Return." The reverse has the coat of arms of the Cuban Republic, surrounded by a wreath, and below the words Cuba Libre, 1898.

The productions of the Gorham Company, Silversmiths, may be identified by their imprint, the lion, anchor and G on each piece and they are to be had only of the representative jewelers, or at their own salesrooms.



GORHAM MFG. CO.
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway and 19th Street, New York.

GAINING A MULE'S CONFIDENCE.

Chickamauga Park, May 28.—The mule was undoubtedly a bad mule, but Lieut. Kellenberger, of Battery G, 1st Ohio Light Art., said that his disposition had been ruined and his confidence in human nature destroyed by improper treatment. "He has been mistreated," said Lieut. Kellenberger. "I will show you how this mule should be treated."

Then the Lieutenant, with the assistance of an orderly, saddled the mistreated mule in front of his own tent. The mule offered neither resistance nor protest. The Lieutenant patted him on the neck. "He needs kind but firm treatment," said he. Then Lieut. Kellenberger mounted. The mistreated mule danced three bars of a two-step, executed an individual hop, skip and jump with each leg, and projected Lieut. Kellenberger into the air directly beneath a thorn tree.

"Catch that man-eating monster and beat him to death," said Lieut. Kellenberger, as the hospital corps assisted him to his tent. Then several men came out of a company street and erected a tablet reading thus:

"Where Kelley Fell, May 28, 1898."—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Louisville "Post" advises the Democratic party to adopt this sensible platform:
"The freedom of Cuba.
"The acquisition of Porto Rico.
"The annexation of Hawaii.
"The acquisition of the Philippine Islands.
"The building of the Nicaragua Canal.
"A Navy twice the size it is to-day.
"A Regular Army of 100,000.
"The militia under the drill and the discipline of the Regular Army."

Lieut. Col. A. T. Wintle (late R. A.) presents an elaborate argument in the "United Service Gazette" to show that the decay of teeth is due to vaccination. Sound teeth are found everywhere except among modern Europeans, and our forefathers had them. Again, the Dutch government has for some years past made vaccination compulsory in the island of Java, and though as yet the people at large do not appear to be suffering very severely from its action, most of the princes and nobility have their teeth decayed. Such is the argument.

Thickets—one might call them jungles—abound in Cuba. It seems as if a bird could hardly get through them; yet they are rich with wild flowers of all forms and colors, the white, the purple, pink and blue. The trees are full of birds of all plumage. Acres and acres of sugar cane look at a distance like fields of overgrown broom corn. It grows to the height of eight or ten feet and very thick. An army could be hidden in it. This soil must be deeply and intensely fertile.—R. H. Dana.

The large contract placed with the Cramps by the Russian government will not be allowed to interfere with the work for our Government as the yard has ample facilities for pushing work on both contracts. The Russian contracts call for the construction of these vessels: One first class battleship, one first class cruiser, ten torpedo boat destroyers. These vessels are to be finished throughout at Cramps and are to be turned over to the Russian government complete and ready for action.

The Japanese give their war vessels such poetic names as the Chinonome (Daybreak), Murakume (Darkening Clouds), Yugiri (Evening Mist), and Shiranni (Will o' the Wisp).

IMPROVED HOISTING ENGINES
FOR
PILE DRIVING, RAILROADS, BRIDGE
BUILDING, COAL HOISTING AND
BUILDING PURPOSES.
500 SIZES AND STYLES.
Log Hauling by Steam and Suspension Cableways.

Lambert Hoisting Eng. Co.
117-123 Poinier Street, NEWARK, N. J.
Salesrooms—143 Liberty Street, New York.
117 Main St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE D.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descriptions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads.)

Equipped with a Simpson's Basin Dry Dock, capable of docking a vessel 600 feet long, drawing 25 feet of water at any stage of the tide. Repairs made promptly and at reasonable rates.

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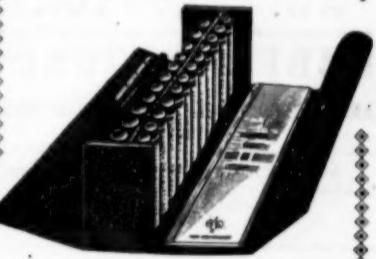
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IDENTIFYING SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal": As a means of identification on the battlefields of Cuba, where the hot Southern sun is apt to change the appearance very rapidly, I would suggest that a tag be worn on the trousers of each man or a little aluminum button, like the G. A. R., but with a smooth face, with the designation of the corps (5), division (1), brigade (3), regiment (8th U. S.), and the man's company, number or name ought to be added. Both faces of the button could be used.

The tag or button should be made so as not to cost very much. If someone would invent a cheap method of accomplishing this object the Government could order 200,000 of them immediately.

It is understood that the Government has adopted a tag intended for this purpose.

Napoleon named as the greatest commanders of all times these seven: Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Caesar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene and Frederick the Great. With undisputed right, Napoleon adds his own to the foregoing list of illustrious names, and says: "I have led fourteen campaigns—two

in Italy, five in Germany, two in Africa and Asia, two in Poland and Russia, one in Spain, two in France."

A Philadelphia actor who was recently assisted by Commo. Casey, of the League Island Yard, in preparing himself for the part of the bluff American sailor, sent to the Commodore a photograph of himself in costume, having written on the back of it this line from the play, descriptive of the American sailor: "We haven't got much manners, but we fight like hell." By the next mail the performer received a letter from the Commodore, in which he was given to understand that that official of the Navy knew the American sailor to be a gentleman at all times. "But I approve the last part of the sentence," concluded the Commodore. It is a great mistake to suppose that the American sailor is not a gentleman because he does not appear in a dress suit after six o'clock. No better exhibition of good manners could have been found than among the sailors of our men-of-war at the time our squadron, under Adm. Erben, visited England, and officers and men were the recipients of so many attentions. On many occasions offering opportunity for a display of ill manners they exhibited a propriety of behavior which made their officers proud of them and won the admiration of such men as Sir Henry Irving, whose hospitalities they accepted.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., has written to the Navy League to say that in consequence of the war between Spain and the United States he has received telegraphic orders to return home. He goes on to say: "As the duration of the war is uncertain, this necessarily makes it extremely improbable that I shall be able to keep my engagement to dine with the Navy League. In expressing my regret, which I assure you is very real, I beg you to assure the members of the League that I have deeply felt, not only the personal good will towards myself, but to my country as well. I trust that this may prove only one of many proofs that the day is dawning when the accord between the two nations shall be perfect."

The annual meeting of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co. was held in Philadelphia May 26. Twenty stockholders, representing, with proxies, 39,000 out of nearly 50,000 shares, were present. The report for the year ending April 30 showed that between 5 and 6 per cent. was earned on the capital stock. The total business done was \$3,912,417. The orders now on hand aggregate \$10,000,000. \$1,500,000 borrowed from bankers was paid off. All the old directors were re-elected, with the exception of Henry Seligman, who retired in favor of his brother, Theodore Seligman.

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A writer in the "Militär Wochenschrift" urges the Germans to substitute the English "Hurrah" for the German "Hoch," as it is of military origin and is the cry of combat and assault. The new custom has been brought in by the Emperor, who has adopted the practice of concluding toasts and solemn addresses with a triple "Hurrah!" Hence the fashion has spread through court circles, and among all who take their pattern from the throne.

The 1,200 or 1,400 islands of the Philippine group lie in the archipelago formed by the waters of the Sooloo and Mindoro seas. On the east and northeast are the coasts of China and Burmah; on the further side by the grand Northern Ocean; while the majestic islands of

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We moored our ships and landed our troops,
The Spaniards came down raging,
But they found we were true British boys
As we their fury were swaying.

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The Britons' strength would banter,
But when we blew it up I' the air
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